

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 22

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2572.

## JAPANESE REPORT THAT PORT ARTHUR IS LIKELY TO FALL

### Russia's Loss in Thursday's Bombardment Is Given at Sixty-Nine.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TIENTSIN, March 14.—It is stated that the Russian loss in Thursday's bombardment of Port Arthur was sixty-five. The Japanese lost nine killed and twenty wounded.

#### JAPANESE BONDS DEPRECIATING.

TOKIO, March 14.—Japanese bonds have fallen eight per cent in London.

#### RUSSIA DEVASTATING MANCHURIA.

PEKING, March 14.—There is great confusion in Manchuria. The Russians are seizing supplies.

The Governor of Kirin committed suicide because of his inability to stop Russian depredations.

#### CZAR WILL ASSUME COMMAND.

PARIS, March 14.—It is reported that the Czar will assume command of the Russian troops in the East after the first important battle.

The report that the Czar intends to take command in person is not a new one, and the repetition lends it additional weight.

A Vienna dispatch under date of February 29 published the following particulars:

"The newspaper Die Zeit publishes a St. Petersburg dispatch mentioning the rumor that the emperor of Russia desires to go to the Far East against the wish of Kuropatkin. The rumor is confirmed by an exalted military authority, who declares the emperor is anxious to maintain the traditions of his predecessors and is convinced of his own military capacity. He is desirous to encourage the troops and check by his presence dissensions among the chief officers."

#### RUSSIANS AT WORK IN RED SEA.

PORT SAID, March 14.—A Russian cruiser has stopped several vessels in the Red Sea.

It was reported from St. Petersburg a week ago that new orders had been issued to Admiral Wirenus to keep his squadron in the Red Sea for the purpose of watching passing war vessels, and to capture vessels carrying contraband of war.

#### TROOPS PREPARING TO MOVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The Fifteenth and Tenth Army Corps will start east soon.

The Tenth Army Corps of the Russian army consists of two infantry divisions, one infantry brigade, and one cavalry division. The Fifteenth Army Corps consists of two infantry divisions and one cavalry division. The entire Russian army consists of thirty-one army corps.

#### KUROPATKIN TAKES COMMAND.

MOSCOW, March 14.—General Kuropatkin left to assume command after an enthusiastic farewell.

Recent dispatches stated that Russian operations would not begin until General Kuropatkin had taken command of the army at Mukden. The plans then decided on were according to a Yinkow dispatch of March 3:

"First, that General Kuropatkin's headquarters are to be at Mukden; Viceroy Alexieff proposes to remain at Mukden indefinitely, as that city is the center of the Chinese administration and has a viceregal bureau; second, that the plain west of Tashichiao, which is almost impossible of defense, will be held if possible on account of the railroad connection at Port Arthur; third, Hai-ching and Liaoyang are the extreme limits to which troops will be withdrawn, on account of the exposure of the railroad at these points.

"That the Japanese will arrive before a thaw permits the construction of defenses is believed to be practically certain. It would appear, also, that the authorities expect Port Arthur to be besieged."

#### ITO IN KOREA.

TOKIO, March 14.—Marquis Ito has gone to Korea.

According to a recent St. Petersburg dispatch, the sending of the Marquis Ito, "the Bismarck of Japan," to Korea means "the establishment of a virtual protectorate over a country which has become a Japanese military base."

Ito is the most famous of Japanese leaders. He is a soldier, statesman, and diplomat, familiar with the political institutions of all countries, and an especially devoted friend of the United States. Russia, after the Japanese victory over the Chinese in 1894, deprived Japan of all of the advantages, except the possession of Formosa, which the Japanese army and the diplomacy of Ito had secured for Japan, and his present mission to Korea may indicate that Japan wishes to continue, as far as Korea is concerned, the policy she established at the close of her war with China.

Ito is now sixty-four years old.

## PORT ARTHUR SAID TO BE LIKELY TO FALL

The following cablegram was received by the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank from the head office in Yokohama at 7:40 o'clock last evening:

YOKOHAMA, March 13.—On the tenth instant the Japanese fleet made its fourth attack on Port Arthur and succeeded in doing great damage. The stronghold is reported to be likely to fall. The Japanese fleet is safe.

### Dramatic Incident in the Fight Off Port Arthur Between Torpedo Destroyers.

SASEBO, Mar. 15.—Nine dead and ten wounded in the fight off Port Arthur on Thursday were brought here today. The dead were accorded full burial honors.

In the fight between the torpedo destroyers, preceding the naval assault on Port Arthur, sailors from the Nanite boarded the Russian destroyer Stereguschki. A sailor felled the Russian captain with his cutlass and kicked him overboard where he drowned. The Japanese say that twenty-two dead were left on the decks of the Russian destroyers.

#### RUSSIANS BLOCKADE PORT.

LONDON, Mar. 15.—The Russians have sunk four steamers at the mouth of Port Port Arthur, narrowing the channel. They are evidently preparing for aggressive work.

#### JAPAN'S WAR FINANCES.

LONDON, Mar. 15.—Japan is financially able to carry on the war for eighteen months without borrowing.

#### KILL ONE JAPANESE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 15.—A Japanese cavalry patrol was ambuscaded near Anju and dispersed. One Japanese was killed.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

YINKOW, March 14.—It is stated that Russia may mobilize an army of half a million troops at the seat of war.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—President Roosevelt's proclamation of neutrality is highly commended here.

TIENTSIN, March 14.—Recent demonstrations have led to fears of trouble between French and English garrisons at Shanghai-Kwan.

## WAR NEWS FROM LATEST ORIENTAL PRESS FILES

YOKOHAMA, Mar. 3.—The latest police regulations as to press publications do seem rather comprehensively framed. They prohibit the publication of news of the following subjects:

- 1.—Strategical Affairs.
- 2.—Future Military movements.
- 3.—Organizations of squadrons.
- 4.—Damages inflicted by warships including torpedo-boats, and transports.
- 5.—Disposition of the army in the field.
- 6.—Distance of cannonade, and quantity of ammunition.
- 7.—Position or name of places where troops concentrate or what places are used as military bases.
- 8.—Stations of warships including torpedo-boats and transports.
- 9.—Conditions with regard to drinking water, and military necessities on warships, including torpedo-boats, and transports.

#### WENCHOW'S CAPTAIN REPORTS.

The captain of the British steamer Wenchow, arriving at Nagasaki from Port Arthur on Monday, tells the Governor of Nagasaki that the damaged Russian warships are the Retvisan, Cosarevitch, Pallada, Askold, Poltava, Diana and Novik. With the exception of the last named vessel none of the others mentioned can be used as warships. There are eight other warships and over twenty gunboats and destroyers in the inner harbor at Port Arthur, and they seem not to have the courage to fight the Japanese squadron again.

#### HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Posthumous honors were conferred by the Emperor on the three officers—two non-commissioned—who fell in the first naval attack on Port Arthur. Among others Commander Yamanaka was raised from the Junior Sixth to the Junior Fourth Rank or four degrees.

Sub-Lieutenant Mura and Midshipman Kajimura also received suitable honors.

#### QUEER RUSSIAN TACTICS.

During the fourth Japanese attack on Port Arthur the Russians, it is said, fired blank cartridges with a view to luring the Japanese as close as possible. The Japanese fleet, however, found buoys marking the mined area and then withdrew perceiving the danger of approaching the enemy. It was observed that submarine mines had been laid from a distance of about five miles from the entrance to the harbor.

#### WATCHING THE CAPE ROUTE.

The Russian cruiser General Admiral has arrived at Ponta Delgada, San Miguel, one of the Azores. This cruiser has evidently been sent to the Azores to watch for vessels carrying contraband of war by way of the Cape.

#### WAR CORRESPONDENTS' PASSES GRANTED.

The War Office yesterday gave permission to Japanese and foreign war

correspondents to attach themselves to the Japanese forces. They are the representatives of 18 Tokyo and 33 local journals. 53 foreign correspondents and their interpreters and servants, 26 in number.

#### WAR CONTRABAND ON KOREA.

Among the Korea's cargo, which arrived at Nagasaki from America on the 25th ult., was a large quantity of barrel beef for the Russian military authorities, as already reported. According to latest news from Nagasaki the total number of barrels is 12,240, valued at 150,000 yen. The Nagasaki agent of the steamship company has sent in application to the customs authorities in connection with the landing of the beef, which will become contraband in case of the goods being intended to be forwarded to their destination. The beef is now detained in the customs house. There being no purchaser at Nagasaki, the beef will probably be sent back to Messrs. Backing & Co., Chicago, who had intended to send it to Messrs. Churin & Co., Port Arthur.

It is also reported from Nagasaki that 2,093 barrels of beef have been brought back there from Hongkong by the Coptic.

A British steamer has arrived at Nagasaki, having on board 250 boxes of

## ADMIRAL TERRY SAYS RUSSIA WAS FRIENDLY

"I should say, that those two nations being at war all other nations should maintain strict neutrality," said Rear Admiral Siras N. Terry, commandant of the Naval Station, yesterday. He was asked for his opinion as to the war between Japan and Russia. "We can't be too neutral," continued the Admiral. "When two nations are at war, it is entirely their own business and no one else has anything to say."

"I do not think it wise for naval officers (or army officers either) to talk for publication on such questions. The indiscretion of public men and officers in this matter is too well known to require any comment by me. I am very sorry indeed to see any war between two nations, both friends of this country."

"One thing seems to have been overlooked in this war. There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether or not Russia displayed any friendly sympathy for the United States during the war of the Rebellion. In the New York Herald of the 28th, there is a communication which public men of that time had subsequently written of the diplomatic course taken during the war, which shows plainly that Russia was in sympathy with the United States."

"We know for a fact that during the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Paris in 1867 an attempt was made to assassinate him. The United States Congress at that time passed a resolution congratulating him on his narrow escape and we sent a special minister to St. Petersburg in a man-of-war to present the resolutions of Congress to the Emperor. That was very extraordinary and the only instance in our history that Congress has expressed itself in so pronounced a form to a foreign sovereign. Occurring so soon after the close of the Rebellion it is fair to suppose that this action of our country was an evidence of our appreciation of Russia's friendly sympathy during the Civil War."

"One further fact which I have never seen published in any paper is that every nation of Europe as I remember it, accorded belligerent rights to the Southern States except Russia, Portugal and Turkey."

"It sometimes seems strange to me what short memories people have. Personally I have always felt very friendly to both nations. I feel so now."

gunpowder materials. They are susceptible to seizure as contraband of war, according to their destination, and are also detained at that port.—Japan Times.

#### WARSHIPS FOR MORGAN.

From a Shanghai telegram to the Jiji, dated Feb. 29th, we learn that the American warships San Francisco, Brooklyn and Tacoma are about to arrive at that port. According to a rumor, the United States will escort Mr. Morgan, Consul to Dalny, by this fleet in order to forcibly effect his landing.—Japan Times.

Mr. Morgan arrived in Honolulu last week.

#### BARREL OF CHEESE SEIZED.

The steamer Gaelic, arriving at Yokohama from San Francisco on Tuesday, was inspected by the Japanese authorities who found among her cargo one barrel of cheese and two or three articles destined for Port Arthur delivered at Nagasaki. The Japanese paper responsible for the above account says that the steamer, however, was allowed to leave on Wednesday morning, no action being taken at this port with regard to the cargo.—Japan Times.

## SAW SUNKEN WAR VESSELS

Another eye-witness of the result of Japan's naval prowess at Port Arthur arrived from the Orient last night on the Coptic. M. Bekeart, a Belgian, who had been a resident in a Manchurian port, was at Port Arthur on February 10, two days after the initial attack of the Japanese fleet, and saw evidences of the destruction wrought upon the Russian warships.

Mr. Bekeart was ordered to leave Manchuria, and was sent aboard a vessel which first called at Port Arthur and then Dalny. He was finally landed in China, where he took passage on the Coptic from Shanghai.

When the passenger vessel arrived off Port Arthur it was compelled to remain outside the harbor, and therefore he was unable to observe the effect of the attack in the inner harbor and city. But he was able to see just within the harbor or channel the funnels of a warship just above the surface, which he believed to be those of the Askold or Pallada. Mr. Bekeart was of the opinion that it was the Askold. This vessel appeared to have sunk.

At the outer rim of the channel he saw the battleship Retvisan which had partially turned over as she lay upon the beach. There appeared to be a general demoralization among the Russians over the suddenness and the completeness of the attack. Mr. Bekeart was off Port Arthur only a few hours.

## AMERICA MARU A HOSPITAL SHIP

The report was brought by the Coptic that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner America Maru may be used as a hospital ship. This was a rumor just before the Coptic left Nagasaki. Officers on the Coptic do not place much credence in the report that the America Maru will be taken out of the naval service and put back on her passenger run.

Mr. Sinclair of the yacht Lurline has signified his willingness to accompany the Hawaii Yacht Club on a cruise to Kauai, and members of the latter club have set Thursday of next week as a promising date for the outing. It is probable that the Gladys, La Paloma, Helene and Spray may accompany the Lurline.

## WATERHOUSE REORGANIZED

### New Blood Enters a Very Old Concern.

In the reorganization of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. yesterday, following the purchase of the Waterhouse stock by prominent monied interests, is presaged the eventual concentration of a number of the trust interests of Honolulu. Robert W. Shingle, who has been associated with the Waterhouse Trust Co. in various capacities for the past six years, is the head of the new concern.

The Waterhouse stock in the corporation changed hands last Saturday, the purchasers of the one-half interest being Bishop & Co., bankers, D. W. Anderson, Bruce Cartwright, W. R. Castle and A. N. Campbell, the association of the new interests with the old being in a measure a consolidation of some of the various business interests they represent. The reorganization was completed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at which the following officers were elected: President, R. W. Shingle; Vice President, Bruce Cartwright; Secretary, D. W. Anderson; Treasurer, Albert N. Campbell; Director, W. R. Castle; Auditor A. W. Bottomley and Bishop & Co., bankers.

The interests held by Albert Waterhouse personally, together with that of his father, the late Henry Waterhouse and that of R. H. Trent were purchased by the new shareholders. Mr. Waterhouse will leave the corporation, and devote his time to the interests of the estate. Mr. Trent who has been identified with the Waterhouse interests since July, 1901, will also leave. He has for some time been considering a business offer in Manila, and may go to that city. For the present at least he will maintain his old offices at the Trust Company and continue to represent the Volcano House Co., for which he is the local agent.

A. N. Campbell, the new treasurer of the company, has been for some years associated with W. R. Castle. He will take up the duties of his new office immediately. Mr. Shingle will continue in the management of the company. The death of the late Henry Waterhouse and the retirement of A. B. Wood because of ill-health, made the reorganization of the old corporation imperative. Mr. Shingle, to whose efforts, since he entered the office of Waterhouse & Co. six years ago, much of its recent success is due, has acquired the interests of Mr. Wood, and a short time ago evolved the plan for the reorganization of the corporation on a basis which would bring in new blood, and at the same time increase the scope and business of the Waterhouse Trust Co. The union of new interests will not only do this but it is also the beginning of the concentration of a number of trust interests in Honolulu in the Waterhouse Trust Co., yesterday's organization being the first step in that direction.

There was some talk on the streets yesterday to the effect that a consolidation of the Hawaiian Trust Company and the Waterhouse Trust Company, would be effected. Mr. Shingle stated emphatically that nothing of the sort had been arranged. He admitted, however, that the matter had been thought of.

The elder J. T. Waterhouse started in business in Honolulu in 1852. In later years he was joined by his sons, John Thomas and Henry Waterhouse, and did a thriving merchandise and agency business. After the death of the founder of the firm the crockery, grocery, dry goods and hardware stores were disposed of, and a financial, agency and commission business was continued by the late Henry Waterhouse, until January 1, 1903, when the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., with a subscribed capital of \$200,000, was incorporated.

#### Mistaken Identity.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, likes to tell of an experience he had some time ago while making a tour of the West. He was accompanied by Mrs. Proctor and some fifteen or twenty other men and women. The party made a stop at Salt Lake City and the senator and his wife went for a walk about the place, half a dozen ladies following them. That morning a large party of tourists from the East had arrived there and some of them caught sight of Mr. Proctor and his friends. Said one of the tourists in a stage whisper: "There's an old Mormon out for a walk with his wives. I wonder if he has any more."



# OLAA'S FINE PROSPECTS

## Will Take Off Twenty-One Thousand Ton Crop.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The annual meeting of the Olaa Sugar Co. was held yesterday afternoon in Castle & Cooke Hall. The old officers were re-elected for the year as follows: L. A. Thurston, president; B. F. Dillingham, 1st vice-president; E. A. Mott-Smith, 2d vice-president; Elmer E. Paxton, treasurer; A. W. Van Valkenburg, secretary; W. F. Dillingham, auditor; C. H. Atherton, director.

The reports for the past season show that Olaa has had a very good year. The report of the treasurer shows that the crop of 1902-3 yielded 18,587 tons of sugar which brought the gross sum of \$1,337,581. The average receipts per ton amounted to a little over \$72. The net profit on the crop was \$74,744. The crop to be taken off this year is estimated to exceed 21,000 tons.

### MANAGER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Manager F. B. McStocker:

To the President, Board of Directors and Stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Company, Limited.

Gentlemen: I beg to submit the following report covering the year ending December 31st, 1903.

Flume System—This has been increased this year by additional permanent ground flumes intersecting the formerly existing lateral flumes. This should facilitate the handling of the canes in a more economical manner than heretofore, lessening required lengths of portable flumes, and to a considerable extent the use of hoists, as well as acting as feeders to the main flumes, increasing the facility of delivery to the mill.

Mill—The installation of two additional centrifugals has now equalized the several departments. This installation, with a few minor changes, places us in the front rank for effective work, and I anticipate that a still better showing will be made this year over last.

An experiment in the use of the Gimca-Keech furnace is showing very satisfactory results, as the fuel requirement is reduced and the steam production increased.

If this experiment proves the success that is to be expected from the results now shown, a considerably larger percentage of maceration will be permitted. There is no chance, even in macerating to the limit, of overcrowding the evaporator, as we have never yet reached its capacity.

I am now, however, remodeling with the juices from the filters, and pumping back the thin juices from the last mill for maceration behind the first, water being used only behind the second mill.

Railroads—I have avoided the expense of constructing several miles of railroad to take off the canes below the mill by installing an inclined railway system. The cars on this system are hauled by cable, power being furnished from the mill. The waste water from the mill is used to flume the canes into the cars. This system is working very satisfactorily, easily furnishing to the mill two hundred and fifty (250) tons of cane per ten hours' work.

Labor—Not having completed our field work, owing to the inclement weather, prior to commencing grinding, there is somewhat of a shortage; as we catch up with the field work, however, this will be more or less remedied.

Crop 1902-03—In spite of an unusually cold and wet season and considerable areas of twelve months' ratoons, a fair showing is made on this crop, the output being 18,587 tons from 5,277 acres.

Crop 1903-04—This crop, now being harvested, including that from outside plantings, will be cut from approximately 6,000 acres, the largest yet handled, and in spite of the excessively wet season, a yield of 21,500 tons is estimated. Experience has shown that long ratoons do as well in Olaa as plant, while short ratoons cost almost as much as long, and only give about half the yield. For this reason nearly all short ratoons were cut back last year, and will come in as long ratoons in 1905.

Crop 1904-05—This crop is very promising, a view of the fields showing a very good stand in healthy, vigorous condition, although, owing to the inclement weather, it is not as far advanced as I had expected.

Weather—The season has been a very inclement one, wet and cold; in this we have not been singular, as a similar condition has existed throughout the island.

General Outlook—In reviewing your estate, I may safely say that the condition thereof appears very satisfactory. The fields are looking well and the mill doing satisfactory work, the harvesting keeping the mill regularly supplied.

The fields are now so arranged that an equalization of crops can be expected, allowing the handling of regular and contiguous areas each year for planting.

This year I shall plow and plant about one thousand (1,000) acres, handling a somewhat larger area each year following, thus securing a plant, a first and a second ratoon area for each crop, and a plant going in. This, exclusive of any new areas which may be cleared and planted.

Respectfully submitted,  
F. B. McSTOCKER,  
Manager Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

### TABLE I.

FIELD REPORT—CROP 1902-3.		
Olau Sugar Company, Ltd.—		
	Acres.	Yield per acre, Tons.
Plant and Long Ra-		
tions.....	2,178.1	3,675.01
Short Rations.....	870.5	3,322.22
Independent Planters—		
Plant and Ration.....	476.3	4,320.6



# HEAVY KONA JUDGMENT

## Ivanhoe Case Argued. Challenges in Jones Case Begin.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Justice De Bolt yesterday gave judgment against Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of the Kona Sugar Co., at the suit of W. W. Elmer Co., Ltd. Judgment is for plaintiff to recover the property sued for, or, failing to recover which, its cash value of \$22,000, together with damages of six per cent interest on that amount from June 1, 1903, to date of judgment.

**THE MURDER TRIAL.**

Twenty-one men appeared before Judge Robinson yesterday morning as newly summoned jurors. One after another was tried on his oath for cause why he should not serve upon the jury to try E. M. Jones for murder and found wanting, until Henry Gehring passed the ordeal early in the afternoon session with but four names left in the box.

Judge Robinson now decided, peremptory challenges being next in order, the question as to rotation of challenges which had been argued on Friday afternoon. The Hawaiian statute says that the challenges shall be exercised by the prosecution and the defense "alternately." If this were construed to mean one about, then, when the prosecution had exercised its six challenges, the defense with its total allowance of twelve challenges would have absolute power to dismiss, without cause shown, one-half of the jury and not a man drawn to fill the places of the six men so dismissed could be peremptorily challenged by the Territory. On the other hand, by requiring the defense to exercise two challenges directly after each challenge by the prosecution, until both sides were satisfied or the challenges allowed were exhausted, the Territory would have something to say about the personnel of the jury until the empanelling was completed. Citing an Idaho decision as authority, Judge Robinson decided that the challenges should proceed in the order of one by the prosecution to two by the defense until a jury mutually satisfactory was found or the challenges allowed by law were exhausted.

**CHALLENGES BEGIN.**

J. J. Egan was challenged by the prosecution. His place was filled by J. H. Craig, after an examination in which the juror surprised the court with the information that he had never served on a jury before. There was a good deal of amusement over a test of Craig's admitted opinion applied by Attorney Robertson. Witness was asked if he could discard the opinion that war existed between Japan and Russia if evidence contrary to the fact were produced. He did not think it a fair question, as there was no reasonable doubt about the war, while there might be facts disclosed in the trial of Jones which, considered with the law given by the court, would be conclusive over any casual opinion. Mr. Robertson noted exceptions when the court ruled to pass the juror for cause.

Isiah Bray was challenged by the defense. There being no more names in the trial jury box, Clerk Shenton was directed to place therein the names of available jurors. These were found to number forty-nine and a special venire for them, returnable at 10 a. m. Monday, was issued to the High Sheriff. At 2:30 the eleven jurors passed for cause were excused until tomorrow morning, under caution not to discuss the case outside.

**TAX RETURNS SUSTAINED.**

By unanimous decision, written by Justice Perry, the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the Tax Appeal Court in the matter of the assessments of The Kona Co., Ltd., and the Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd. The Kona Co. returned its stock at a valuation of \$36,047.74, which was raised by the assessor to \$45,054.67. On appeal of the taxpayer to the lower court, it was sustained and the assessor appealed. The Pacific Hardware Co. returned its stock at a valuation of \$270,963.41, which the assessor raised to \$318,074.61. On appeal the taxpayer was sustained and the assessor carried the case to the Supreme Court. The gist of the decision is that the full cash value, which the law requires for the basis of taxation, necessarily means neither the inventory value nor a forced sale value, but the ordinary salable value. "We are satisfied," the decision concludes, "that in each case the valuation placed in the inventory was higher, and that returned not lower, than the cash value, and therefore affirm the decisions appealed from." Robertson & Wilder for the assessor; Smith & Lewis for the taxpayers.

**MORE JAPANESE UP.**

Five Japanese, arrested for selling a woman, on a warrant issued Friday were brought before Judge Dole yesterday, proceedings in the Ivanhoe case being suspended for the purpose. District Attorney Brockens asked for the release of two of the prisoners, as investigation failed to show their guilt, and the commitment of the remainder for examination by the U. S. Commissioner a week from tomorrow, under bonds of \$1000 each. It was so ordered.

**IVANHOE TRIAL ENDS.**

Judge Dole heard argument in the admiralty libel of four sailors against the British bark Ivanhoe yesterday, taking the case under submission with briefs to be filed. J. J. Dunne, closing for the libellants, severely scored Captain Grant and cast discredit upon his testimony. He charged the Ivanhoe's master with uttering "a stupid lie" when he testified he did not know the meaning of the marks "V. G." and "G." alone in the rating of seamen in their discharge certificates, further than that the two letters meant "good" and the single one "incompetent," though he had been going to sea twenty-nine years and master for fourteen years. Consul Moore had contradicted him

# FRAUD TALK FLUNG BACK

## Lucas Bros. Make Answer to Mr. Kendall.

Lucas Brothers have filed a lengthy answer to the bill for injunction brought by Herbert Kendall against Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and themselves, to prevent these defendants from receiving a contract for erecting the Lahainaluna Seminary buildings.

They allege that their bid of \$35,516 was the "lowest and best bid" for the work. It was further submitted in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, on January 20, amended and changed by the Superintendent before the date set for the opening of the bids, by eliminating the item of pay for the cost of a government inspector at \$4 a day. It is explained, in the course of the answer, that the reason for cutting out this item was the information that the principal of the Lahainaluna Seminary had sufficient technical knowledge to do the necessary inspection of the work on behalf of the Government.

These defendants claim that Mr. Kendall had constructive notice of the change in specifications, though questioning his right to be given such notice, in accordance with circumstances they describe. They say that it is a rule of the Department of Public Works that prospective bidders for any work shall register at the office of the department, paying a fee of \$5, which entitles them to receive copies of the plans and specifications. All registered bidders are notified of any changes made before the date of opening the bids. These defendants having registered in this case received notice of the striking out of the item for government inspection. Mr. Kendall, as they claim, did not register. He had claimed to have sent a written request to the Superintendent of Public Works for a copy of the Lahainaluna plans and specifications. This Mr. Holloway denied but upon a search discovered such a request attached to Mr. Kendall's bid for the Laupahoehoe school building, which of necessity was under seal on deposit in the office until the first day of February. Hence the Superintendent had no knowledge of the request until after the bids for the Lahainaluna buildings had been opened.

In the meantime, these defendants on information allege, Mr. Kendall about the first week of February applied to W. W. Harris of Lewers & Cooke, lumber dealers, for a copy of the Lahainaluna plans and specifications, tenders for the work being open until noon of February 17, and that thereupon Mr. Harris forwarded a copy thereof to the plaintiff, who was then in Hilo, Lewers & Cooke having registered and paid the fee of \$5 entitling them to procure the documents. It is claimed that Lewers & Cooke had been notified of the change in question, therefore that the plaintiff through them had constructive notice at least of such change.

Moreover, it is alleged that plaintiff came from Hilo to Honolulu several days before the 17th of February, "and had ample means of informing himself of the change aforesaid, and if he was not notified of the change in question and did not know of the change in said plans and specifications it was not the fault of said Superintendent of Public Works or of these defendants. That said Superintendent of Public Works at the time said change was made in the specifications had no means of knowing, and was under no obligation to know, that plaintiff was a bidder for the school buildings in question, and defendants say in this connection that plaintiff had failed to take the necessary steps to entitle him to such notice.

"Furthermore," Lucas Brothers say in conclusion, "these defendants verily believe and charge that plaintiff well knew, at the time he filed his bid as aforesaid, of said amendment to the plans and specifications, and that his bid was in fact made on the amended specifications, and that plaintiff is attempting to defraud defendants out of the contract in question by falsely claiming now that his lump bid aforesaid did in fact include seven months' pay for a public inspector at \$4 per diem, and in this connection defendants say that seven months was an inordinate length of time in which to erect said buildings, and that the item for plastering as set forth in plaintiff's original bill herein was excessively low and that no such bid for the plastering work was justified or could recoup the bidder making the same."

The answer is signed by Thos. R. Lucas, Charles Lucas and John Lucas, and sworn to by John Lucas on behalf of himself and his partners.

..... flatly with the statement that it is generally known "V. G." stood for "very good" and "G." for "good." The discharges of all four libellants were marked "V. G." which counsel held disposed effectually of their detractors by the defense. Mr. Dunne argued from law the responsibility of a shipmaster for the treatment of his sailors, at the same time contending from the evidence that it was not true the captain of the Ivanhoe never saw acts of brutality committed by Hayward, his first mate. Incidentally he stated that the finest vessels sailing out of New York and which paid dividends right along were vessels where never a blow was struck a sailor and whose crews cheered for their ships when leaving them. Mr. Stanley waived the right to reply orally provided he might file a brief, which being allowed by the court shut Mr. Humphreys out of closing for the libellants. A reply brief will also be filed.

# WIRELESS COMPANY IS IN MORE TROUBLE

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The majority of the stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. yesterday refused to ratify the agreement which that company has with the Waterhouse Trust Co. F. J. Cross, the promoter of the wireless, who controlled the majority of the stock at yesterday's meeting, is dissatisfied with the management of the affairs of the company, and through his attorney, F. E. Thompson, objected to carrying out the arrangement made by the board of directors (of which he is one) with the company that is furnishing the money to improve the system. Waterhouse & Co. have a claim against the company of over \$5500 which is secured by a mortgage on all the property of the company, as well as by the agreement with the Board of Directors. Thompson said that he was willing to give the Waterhouse Trust Co. all the security it wanted, but objected to the form of the agreement, which took entire control of the affairs of the wireless from the hands of the stockholders and placed it in the Waterhouse Trust Co.

**DIDN'T OWN THE STOCK.**

Before the meeting opened, M. P. Robinson, as president of the Oceanic Gas and Electric Co. which is on the books as owning 150 shares, stated that he wished to say that the company relinquished all ownership in the stock, and he would revoke the proxy given to F. J. Cross at a previous meeting. The release presented at the meeting was an agreement signed by R. H. Trent, as treasurer, on behalf of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., releasing the Oceanic Company from liability for the assessment on the 150 shares, amounting to \$5500, in exchange for a receipt for \$996 owing to the Oceanic Company by the wireless. Mr. Robinson stated that no one knew who had subscribed for the 150 shares and that the Oceanic Gas and Electric Co. was not responsible, although one assessment had been paid.

**EXCHANGE OF STOCK.**

There were altogether 1121 shares of the 2000 represented at the meeting, of which Cross held about 700. W. W. Hall, president at the meeting in the absence of G. J. Waller, the president, F. J. Cross moved that the meeting consider the disposition of the assessable stock which was advertised for sale today. The motion was seconded by F. E. Thompson, who presented the following resolution:

Whereas, pursuant to instructions from the Board of Directors of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, Limited, its Treasurer has advertised for sale on Saturday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1904, certain assessable stock of this company upon which assessments are due and unpaid, and Whereas, the market is not in a condition to absorb, at any fair price the stock so advertised for sale, which, if bought in at a nominal price, would place in the hands of speculators, one-fourth of the stock of the Company, and

Whereas, we believe that the organizers and original stockholders should, so far as possible, be protected in the amount of their several investments,

Therefore, be it resolved: by the stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, Limited, at a special meeting thereof, held in the Castle & Cooke Hall, on Friday, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1904, at the hour of 3:30 p. m., pursuant to due and regular call, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to withdraw from said sale advertised delinquent assessable stock, and

Be it further resolved: that the President and Treasurer of this Company be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, upon the request of any holder of assessable stock upon which assessments are due and unpaid, to issue in lieu thereof as many shares of paid up stock as the total amount of the paid up assessments on said stock is divisible by 50; the assessable stock so acquired to be and remain in the Treasury of the Company.

In the event of there being a remainder after the division of such total amount of paid assessments by 50, the stockholder to have the right to pay in cash the difference between such remainder and fifty and receive therefor a share of fully paid up stock.

R. H. Trent moved as an amendment that the treasurer be authorized to buy in the stock offered for sale, bidding up to the amount paid in, the stock to be turned into the company treasury. This Mr. Trent said would give every stockholder a pro rata share of the stock.

Mr. Thompson said that the action proposed by Mr. Trent was contrary to

the charter, as the company could not hold any of its own stock. He said that there were 500 shares to be sold, which some speculator might pick up at a dollar per share, and then by purchasing 501 shares more secure control of the company.

Mr. Trent said that the sale of the assessable stock had been ordered at a meeting of the directors, and he asked why directors who had voted for this action, should now speak through attorneys against the action. Mr. Trent withdrew his amendment and Thompson's resolution carried.

**THE AGREEMENT.**

A letter was next read from the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. asking that action be taken on the agreement made with the Board of Directors. The agreement, which was read, provided that the Waterhouse Trust Co. should manage the affairs of the company, in consideration of furnishing \$4,000 for certain improvements in the system. The trustee is to receive \$166.66 per month, for office rent, bookkeeping and services, and is also to have a member on the board of directors, and to get a mortgage on the entire property of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. There can be no change in the directors while the agreement is in force.

Mr. Davies moved that the agreement be ratified, and he was seconded by R. C. Brown.

Mr. Thompson said that the agreement could not be ratified, that it gave to the Waterhouse Trust Co., the duties of the treasurer, and the powers of the directors and was contrary to the by-laws. He also contended that it could not be passed unless the by-laws were repealed as the directors were given general management of the company. He said that while he believed the Waterhouse Trust Co. should be secured, as it had bridged the chasm between poverty and possible prosperity, yet he did not believe it should be given all the rights and duties of the stockholders.

Mr. Trent replied that the Waterhouse Trust Co. had been acting under the agreement in good faith, and had faithfully performed its part of the contract. The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. now had overdrawn its account to the amount of \$6600, and he believed the stockholders were supreme to act as they wished and ratify this agreement. If there was a majority against the ratification of the agreement, the Waterhouse Trust Co. wanted to know it at once as they were vitally interested in the matter. He did not believe Mr. Thompson's point was well taken, as the Board of Directors had delegated what authority it had to the Waterhouse Trust Co. Nothing was done without first obtaining action by the directors. The trust company had a mortgage as well as the agreement, and had advanced \$6600 showing its good faith. If the stockholders wished to throw the company down, the Waterhouse Trust Co. would like to know it. While the company did not insist upon ratification, it did insist upon some action on this matter, and also that the objects for which the meeting was called be carried out.

Thompson said there was an added objection to considering the agreement, namely, that it had not been mentioned in the call for the meeting.

Mr. Thompson said he had only the highest commendation for the way the Waterhouse Co. had carried on the company commercially, and that he had no disposition to cut out their security, but he didn't think it fair that the concern which had the entire management and control. He said that the company could be secured without taking away the rights of the stockholders, and that a portion of the agreement could be approved and certain portions should be rejected, as pernicious.

R. C. Brown moved that the by-laws be suspended and the agreement ratified. Mr. Davies seconded the motion.

Mr. Thompson was asked for an opinion as to whether this could be done, but said he wouldn't want to give a legal opinion, as it might seem biased, but he intended to vote against it. He raised the point of order that there was a motion before the house, and Davies then withdrew his previous motion for the ratification of the agreement. The vote on the motion to suspend the by-laws was then taken, Cross, Thompson, Campbell and McClain holding a majority of the stock present, voting against it.

Cross then moved to adjourn until Tuesday at 3:30 o'clock, which was carried.

## FEDERAL WEATHER SERVICE WILL BE STARTED IN MAY

Through the active interest of Governor Carter, a positive announcement has come from Washington regarding the institution of a Federal meteorological service in this Territory, with headquarters at Honolulu. By the following letter to the Governor it will be seen that the Hawaiian weather station is likely to be started in May next and made complete in every respect. Agricultural and maritime interests will be benefited by the service, besides which advantage may be expected from keeping the Hawaiian climate daily before the mainland public. Chief Moore's use of the obsolete name "Sandwich Islands" need not be taken to mean that the Weather Bureau intends furnishing the Territory with nothing but old-fashioned weather. Here is the letter:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1904.

Hon. G. R. Carter, Honolulu, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of December 12th, 1903, to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, relative to the Weather Bureau's taking charge of the meteorological service of the Sandwich Islands, I have to inform you that, in accordance with the directions of Secretary Wilson, Mr. Robert M. Harding, Section Director of the Weather Bureau, now at Santa Fe, New Mexico, an experienced official, has been designated for this service, and will leave Santa Fe for Honolulu soon after May 1st, 1904. He has been directed to report to you on his arrival, and arrange to take charge of the meteorological service and inaugurate a climate and crop report, issuing a weekly crop report and a monthly bulletin. He will take and telegraph to San Francisco two regular observations daily. May I ask

# RICHARDSON COMMITTED

## Judge Binds Clerk Over to the Circuit Court.

On a charge of embezzling \$100 of public moneys, Vivian Richardson, former chief clerk of the waterworks department, has been bound over to the Circuit Court for trial. Judge Dickey found the evidence sufficient to cause the prisoner to have his case advanced to the Circuit Court.

Richardson was represented by Robertson & Wilder, the prosecution being looked after by High Sheriff Brown. The complaint was read, specifying as one charge, the embezzlement of \$100 of public moneys from the Waterworks Department. Wilder demurred on the ground that the complaint did not set forth sufficient facts to sustain the charge of embezzlement, alleging that on the statute there was no such person as the clerk of the Superintendent of Waterworks who was in charge of the public money. Wilder's contention was that the statute provided that the Superintendent of Waterworks is the person to collect water rates and to safeguard moneys. The demurrer was overruled by Judge Dickey.

Superintendent of Waterworks Andrew Brown was put on the stand and stated in answer to a question as to what were the duties of the chief clerk, that it was his duty to collect all moneys due the department and to have them in his safekeeping. The chief clerk had no orders to remove moneys belonging to the department on February 17. Mr. Brown said he had had a conversation with the defendant in which he had asked him on what night he had entered the office, and questioned him also as to the amount of money he had taken. He stated that the conversation was practically a confession. Richardson had then told him he had taken \$100 but had replaced it the next morning. The defendant had not come to the witness voluntarily. Richardson said the money had been taken on or about February 13, but he was not sure of the date. The conversation was held on March 1.

John Gouveia, a hackdriver, testified that about 7:30 p. m. on February 17 he was called to the Anchor saloon by Richardson. He carried a note for Richardson to Clerk Woodward of the waterworks office who lived on Punchbowl. Woodward had refused to return with Gouveia, and the latter reported the result of his mission to Richardson. Gouveia was then instructed by Richardson to return to Woodward and procure the key to the safe in the Waterworks department. Gouveia followed instructions. The hackman then drove Richardson to the Capitol building and Richardson went into the Waterworks department alone. He returned and told Gouveia that the combination had been changed and he could not open the safe. Richardson was then driven to Woodward's place and the combination was learned. They returned to the Anchor saloon. Gouveia being paid \$1. Richardson had a large quantity of gold in his pocket. Gouveia was invited to take a drink and went into the saloon. Several men were in the saloon playing dice. Gouveia states that he had his drink which Richardson paid for, the latter throwing some gold before the players, saying "I'm in the game."

Second Clerk Daniel Woodward of the Waterworks department said Richardson visited him between 8:30 and 9 o'clock the night of February 17 and asked for the key to the safe and later he came to ask for the combination. He asked Woodward to go back with him as he was too full to open it alone. Woodward refused to go with him. The key was returned to Woodward in the morning. Woodward stated he knew of government money only being kept in the safe.

High Sheriff Brown stated that he was present at an interview between Assistant Attorney General Fleming and Richardson on the morning of March 9, after the arrest. Richardson had then stated he had driven from the Anchor saloon on the night of February 17 to the Waterworks office and had taken \$100 from the safe. He said he had been in the Anchor saloon with a crowd whose intention was to go to the Brunswick billiard parlors. He said he had returned the money the next morning.

Richardson had admitted to Fleming that he was in the habit of putting 10 U. S. in the safe for money drawn from the government safe.

The bond for \$5000 given by Richardson after his arrest was approved again after Judge Dickey had committed Richardson to the Circuit Court. The sureties are J. H. Lewis, Harry Armitage and Mr. Fernandez.

..... that you turn over to Mr. Harding, if practicable, the records and equipment, including instruments, of your meteorological office, and kindly cooperate with him in the accomplishment of the work to which he has been assigned? We shall equip the station with a first class observatory, and establish an effective climate and crop service for the Islands. Mr. Harding has been directed to negotiate for the renting of a building suitable for an observatory and living quarters for himself and family.

Very respectfully,  
WILLIAM L. MOORE,  
Chief, U. S. Weather Bureau.

..... Edwin Fernandez, son of Manager Fernandez of the Hawaiian Hardware Co., has no connection with the Fernandez concerned with the embezzlement of Kapea. The latter is reported to have been formerly employed in the Andrade studios.

# RECOVERED THE BONDS

## Kapea and Fernandez May Be Held in Japan.

The Hawaiian Trust Co. has recovered the \$4500 in bonds taken by Henry Kapea. Henry Kapea has also been located and a cable will be sent to Yokohama asking that he, with young Fernandez, be taken into custody upon the arrival of the steamer China at that port.

The Hawaiian Trust Co. took up the stolen bonds at the amount which the purchasers had paid for them. Two of the bonds, \$1,000 Oahu Railway bonds had been sold outright and had passed through four or five different hands. The final purchaser, one of the local banks, paid the full market value, slightly above par, with accrued interest, for the bonds. Young Fernandez, who is said to have gone with Kapea, is alleged to have disposed of these two



HENRY KAPEA.

\$1,000 bonds originally. The remaining bonds were all put out as security for loans by Kapea, for which he gave his note. Generally the amount loaned was eighty per cent of the par value of the bond. Treasurer Galt of the Trust Company took up all these notes and secured the bonds. The company's actual loss is \$4,000.

It was definitely learned yesterday morning that Kapea left for Japan on the China last Saturday, and it is believed that he was accompanied by Fernandez. The latter has been missing since the day the China left, and his wife said yesterday that she had no knowledge of his whereabouts.

On the day prior to the China's leaving, Kapea left two bundles at the local messenger office, which were later sent to the steamer. He came in during the day and took a coat from one of the bundles, and at the same time left the note, telling of his contemplated suicide, which was not to be delivered until Sunday morning. It was discovered also that two steamer tickets for the China were sold by Hackfeld & Co. last Saturday morning. The purchasers gave their names as F. Peters and Chas. Jones.

Kapea cannot be extradited under the present treaty with Japan. Provision is made for the extradition of public officers charged with embezzlement of government funds, but it does not apply to offenses against private corporations. The former treaty covered embezzlement of private funds as well. For some reason this was omitted in the new treaty. Mr. Galt hopes, however, to secure the return of both Kapea and Fernandez, the latter on the charge of negotiating a stolen instrument.

A request will be made to Consul General Saito to be forwarded the Japanese Minister at Washington, for the arrest of the two young men, upon their arrival in Yokohama. The cable will be used in acquainting the Japanese government with the nature of the offense, and a request will be made that the men be apprehended when the China touches at Yokohama. This it is expected that the Japanese government will consent to do, out of its friendship for the United States, and every influence will be brought to bear to bring about the result. If the two men are detained, an officer will be sent from Honolulu to bring them back for trial.

## MORE TOURISTS ARE COMING

A party of twelve Raymond & Whitcomb tourists have booked for the Alameda which is to arrive from San Francisco on Friday. Other tourists are also on the steamer, according to the letter, Secretary Boyd of the Promotion Committee received from Mr. Jennifer in the Doric mail. The Sonoma also has a party of a dozen or more tourists booked for the 30th.

A letter was received yesterday from a Knight Templar in Ohio saying that the delegation from that State is likely to visit Hawaii after leaving California in August.

..... NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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TUESDAY : : : MARCH 15

## SIMPLER GOVERNMENT.

The cheapest scheme of government for Hawaii would be the Territorial form, simply and honestly run. But a single central government of any kind is opposed by the outlying islands on the ground, chiefly, that it would spend the bulk of the common income upon Honolulu and Oahu. Such a government, they think, would be so impressed by needs near by that it would overlook those at a distance. Besides, it does not get close enough to the distant voter and property-owner to convince him that he has any part in it except to stand his share of the expenses.

It was out of this state of mind that the idea of counties sprang. But the brief experience which Hawaii has had with a county act demonstrates two facts which have shaped an adverse public opinion. One is that counties increase taxation; the other is that the present electorate, having an ignorant and hungry majority, cannot give good government in return for such increase. It is furthermore borne upon the people that the responsible men in Hawaii, whose numbers hardly exceed 15,000, are too few to support such a system of government as is required by populous and rich States. The county idea, therefore, in the form illustrated here, is now in bad odor among taxpayers including those who feel the need of some form of local administration. People still want home rule but they want it to be honest, easily handled and economical.

To meet this need two correspondents of the Advertiser have proposed to take from the Territorial government nearly all but its skeleton form, retaining the Governor, Secretary, Delegate and Judiciary and certain common institutions like the Territorial prison and possibly the police, and abolishing the Legislature. Having done this they would organize Hawaii into a single county, with each principal island sub-organized as a township and having a supervisor, the township to also have an unsalaried board of trustees for local administrative and legislative work of which board the supervisor would be chairman ex-officio. These boards would levy taxes within a legal limitation and spend them on their own townships, also providing pro rata for the support of the Territorial government and for payments on the public debt. The township trustees, being unsalaried, would probably be responsible and public-spirited men. The supervisor might be fairly paid and made into a sort of executive for his township. He and his colleagues from the other islands would constitute a board to meet at the capital twice a year, at no extra compensation, to adjust matters of common concern.

Such a plan to succeed would need considerable thinking out in detail, but it seems to afford a working basis for the simple and economical government which Hawaii must have or "go broke." At any rate it is worth considering. That it is as American in its form as some of the systems of administration which exist and do well under the Stars and Stripes is easily proved. The only interests it would hurt, so far as this paper can now see, are those of the grafters and job-chasers.

The Advertiser would be glad to publish communications on this subject.

## THE RICHARDSON CASE.

If, as reported, a committee of the Legislature found a shortage in Vivian Richardson's accounts, the public would like to hear from its chairman as to why the facts were suppressed. Was an arrangement made with Andrew Brown by which Richardson was to stay in office until he had paid back the money? Such a story is current and it is not at all out of character with the amazing leniency towards official culprits which has so often been shown by good men in Hawaii and was exhibited in its worst form when Treasurer Wright was given time enough in which to escape, under the plea that he needed a few hours in which to raise funds to replace those he had stolen. There seems to be an impression in Hawaii, especially among officials, that embezzlement is a venial offense if it is committed by "a good fellow" or by an Hawaiian and that it can be atoned for by paying the money back. Such a belief indicates a low order of public morality. The Advertiser agrees with the Governor that it is time to adopt the American standard of accountability; and while it is heartily sorry that Andrew Brown is involved in the Richardson case to the extent of shielding the young man from punishment, it believes that only good can come from the adoption of the rule that a crime must be treated as a crime and not as a peccadillo.

The cable ship Scotia, which is ashore on Guam, is the famous old Atlantic liner which was expected, when she came to be stationed here, to add sixty people to the resident population of Honolulu.

If a regiment comes here to take the place of the small garrison at Camp McKinley it will be worth \$50,000 a month to the merchants of Honolulu.

Let us hope that police attention will not be so concentrated on people who shake dice for cigars that the flourishing poker, faro and crap games about town will be overlooked.

## ART OF THE WAR.

The newspaper art of this war is largely imaginative. In the last Examiner files appears a picture of "Russian troops passing through a Manchurian town to the front." Instead of showing the soldiers picking their way through a rough and crooked lane down the middle of which an open sewer runs—a wavy ribbon of a street between one story stone houses which present an unwind front, the artist has drawn a wide column of troops marching, well-aligned, over a smooth thoroughfare between vague houses, the staidness of which is half revealed in a high arched door. The male denizens of the town instead of having the ordinary dress of Chinese and Manchurians, are attired as Koreans, with white robes and broad-brimmed, stiff gauze hats, the women wearing nondescript gowns never seen either in Manchuria or Korea.

In the Australian files just arrived is a picture labeled "Japanese Troops on the March in Korea." True to life, the sketch would have shown the little brown men, huddled in gray blanket overcoats, hustling through a squalid village, the houses of which, with their rounded tops, looking not unlike Eskimo huts; or perhaps the same troops threading a narrow dingy lane between small tile-roof habitations, the kind that are built in the better part of Seoul. But instead, stalwart fellows, in white caps, braided blue coats and white duck trousers are parading through a typical Japanese city with artless Gelsa maidens in rickshaws watching them go by—a veritable summer day scene in Tokio.

Another example of the art that guesses rather than knows is given on the first page of this Advertiser, in a picture that was taken from an Australian exchange. The picture represents the capture of a Russian transport by a Japanese battleship—the latter being a type of vessel that does not chase transports, especially those of the greyhound class. The two vessels are within a few hundred yards of each other but the Russian has not yet stopped, despite the fact that the Japanese could long since have blown her out of water. As a mere reminder of her neglect the battleship is sending a shell across the transport's bow from the forward twelve-inch gun, instead of using one of the smaller guns as the regulations provide. No such scene is likely to occur in war, but the picture is an eye-catching one, which is all the artist probably cared for.

As soon as war artists at the front are given a fair chance, the world will get truthful pictures of what they see. In the meantime the work of home artists who draw on their fancy for sketches of the campaign will have to be put up with.

## JAPANESE ORGANIZATION.

Speaking of a war correspondent several years ago the Baron Ito Miyofu, then Secretary General of the Japanese Cabinet, said: "I think our transport system is as good as any in the world. We can move troops, as you have seen, with extraordinary speed and when they reach their destinations they find everything they need at hand—even bundles of dry faggots with which to make fires in a treeless or rainy country. I was in England in 1882 and saw the snarl into which the British War Office got things when it was dispatching an army to Egypt. Nothing of that sort can occur with us. The Japanese methods of army transportation are automatic. They are like the German."

Events have proved the truth of this boast. Although Great Britain made another mess of her transport system in the Boer War and though the United States did likewise with Shafter's expedition in 1898, Japan, for the second time, has shown the perfect efficiency of her service. In a month she has landed 200,000 men in Korea. The work has been done with ease and celerity, without confusion or noise and with none of the embarrassments which, even before the war began, attended the Russian attempts to establish a large army in Manchuria.

Evidently the white powers did well to send officers of high rank to the seat of war. They have much to learn from their erstwhile pupils, the little brown men.

The country is ripe for another crusade against the Mormons, though the fact that they have Statehood to fight behind complicates the matter. When they were protected by nothing more than a Territorial form of government Congress could deal with them and it did so in the terms of the Edmunds Act. But that law, though available enough in Hawaii, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska, has lost its usefulness where it is most needed. The responsibility for reform in Utah devolves now upon its people, but until the Gentiles can overcome the Mormon vote, little can be done. Perhaps, if the country gets sufficiently aroused, it will do as it did in Kansas Free-soil times—send enough assisted settlers in to the threatened region to straighten out the vote. "Build Christian homes in Utah"—what a resonant slogan that would be for our more or less moribund churches.

The Japanese can hardly afford to let a few Russian vessels dominate the Red Sea and prevent the passage of coal cargoes consigned to them. It would be like the little brown men to send a squadron to the neighborhood of Suez or at least some torpedo boats, which might be carried the most of the way on the docks of colliers. One of these dark nights we may hear that a large number of Russian tars have gone to join Pharaoh's army.

The Japanese, in their efforts to coral the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, have sunk some "special mechanical mines" near the entrance. These are devices of blockade which Admiral Sampson might have profitably used at Santiago. Their presence at Port Arthur should make the Russian squadron considerably less inquisitive about Japanese doings outside.

And to think that Southern California is still praying for rain. Perhaps it is responsible for ours.

## MEDITERRANEAN TRADE.

The recent announcements with reference to new steamship lines between the United States and the Mediterranean countries lend especial interest to some statistics of our present commerce with those countries, just made public by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. These figures show that the imports of that section of the world fronting upon the Mediterranean and upon the Indian Ocean, immediately beyond, amount to more than a billion and a half of dollars annually, and that at present the countries in question take only six per cent of their total imports from the United States. Northern and western Europe takes largely of our exports, but many of the countries fronting upon or tributary to the Mediterranean, both those of southern Europe and northern Africa, as well as western Asia, take but a very small percentage of their total imports from the United States. Yet the field, as shown by the figures just compiled, is an important one, the total imports of the countries fronting upon or tributary to the Mediterranean, and including India and the Straits Settlements, lying beyond, being, in round terms, \$1,600,000,000 annually, while their total imports from the United States are, in round terms, but about \$100,000,000.

The proportion which American products bear to the total imports of northern Europe, in comparison with those of southern Europe and northern Africa and the countries lying east of the Mediterranean, presents a striking contrast. The United Kingdom, for example, takes from the United States about 24 per cent of her total imports; Germany, about 16 per cent; Belgium, about 12 per cent; Netherlands, about 11 per cent; France, about 10 per cent; Spain, about 13 per cent; and Italy, about 12 per cent. But, aside from Italy, the Mediterranean countries and those tributary to it take from the United States a much smaller share of their imports than any of the countries above mentioned.

## PROTECTING ORANGES FROM PESTS.

California is in line with Hawaii in trying to keep out insect pests. The following from the San Francisco Chronicle shows how our neighbor is protecting itself from an orange destroyer:

"The Mexican orange worm is the product of a fly which punctures the skin of the orange and deposits its eggs. These in a few days develop the larvae which are known as the Mexican or Morales orange worm. In depositing the eggs the fly leaves no mark which is visible to the ordinary observer. The infected fruit looks precisely like that which is pest free, and the consumer does not know that he has got a wormy orange until he peels it and finds it full of maggots. No disinfection of the fruit is possible, and since it cannot be disinfected, or the wormy fruit detected by inspection, the importation of oranges from Mexico into this State is absolutely prohibited by the laws of California. The railroads and steamship companies will not bring them in, nor will they bring cars here until disinfected which have been used to take Mexican oranges into other States where maggots are not objectionable. The State quarantine officers board every vessel arriving at the port and closely examines all fruits and plants. If he finds any oranges on ships arriving from Mexico in passengers' baggage they are promptly put into the ship's furnace. It is a criminal offense to bring oranges from Mexico into this State and it is one of our laws which is rigidly enforced. Nevertheless, Quarantine Officer Crow says that some day some fool passenger's grip-sack will escape his vigilance and the fly be set free in our State to ruin our crop. Thus far he has kept the pest out.

"This being the condition of the matter, it is nothing less than unparalleled impudence for the Mexican Government to appeal to the Federal authorities to procure the abrogation of our State quarantine laws so that their wormy oranges can come in. Mexican oranges ripen earlier than ours, and for a few weeks just preceding the time when our oranges ripen they could ship their fruit here at a profit. The Mexican Ambassador has appealed to Secretary Hay, who has referred the protest to the Secretary of Agriculture, who has passed it on to Governor Pardee, who, in connection with the State Commissioner of Horticulture, will doubtless make a respectful but firm reply. There is no doubt, we believe, of the validity of the law in the absence of general legislation by Congress. The wormy oranges will not get in, no matter what our State Department may wish, and we have no reason to suppose that Secretary Hay wishes to force a dreadful fruit pest upon this State. The Secretary of Agriculture will certainly be wise.

Nevertheless, all Secretaries of State like to keep on good terms with neighboring countries and usually know very little about fruit pests. It is entirely possible for Mexico to hold the United States responsible for the acts of this State and to discriminate against some of our products in retaliation. This would rouse at once those concerned with the industries injured to demand of Congress some general legislation which would supersede our State law and let the maggoty oranges into California. There is no immediate danger, but we must always be prepared for a fight."

There are tourists in the city who will lose the best Hawaii has to offer if they let hotel clerks or anybody else in hotel interests, dissuade them from seeing the volcano. Asleep or awake, Kilauea is the most majestic sight in the Pacific, the journey to it is pleasant, the accommodations near the crater are ample and wholesome and the risks are not worth mentioning. Local hotel clerks—some, not all—readily fall into the habit of decrying the volcano just to keep their guests from leaving, but the wise tourist will pay no attention to this kind of "knack-skin" and will as surely go from Honolulu to Kilauea as he would from Naples to Vesuvius.

## THE PRIMARIES.

The primaries of April 9th will give the good citizen a chance to train for the primaries to follow, which may mean more. That is, they may mean more, unless the professional politicians, finding themselves in secure control of the earlier convention, do a good many things which they now say are to be left to the later one. At one convention or the other a National committeeman is to be chosen in place of Sam Parker and a Territorial committee in place of the one which flourishes under the executive management of Crabbe, Coney, Vida, et al. There is nothing in the call to indicate that the first convention will do much more than to look for twelve men who are willing to pay their way to the Chicago convention and back; but a call, like Tim Campbell's organic law, never stands between friends.

So it will be well for those who would like to see the party management pass into the hands of men who would not make county government and higher taxes the principal planks in the party platform, and who, as committeemen, National and Territorial, would come out Republican in the wash—it will be well for those, we say, to get up early on April 9th and drill. The time has come for the Republicans who put up the campaign funds and pay the taxes, to have something to say about party management. Governor Carter rightfully defers a good deal to the party organization and it is only fair to relieve him of the anxiety he must naturally feel about the character of the official advice and consent he is going to get for the next two years. Not that Clarence Crabbe, Henry Vida and Bill Coney are unsafe or unwise arbiters of party and territorial policy—far from it—but that they have had their chance and should give somebody else a show—and the Governor a change.

Even if there is nothing in prospect in the first convention but a delegate to Chicago, conservative Republicans can do no better than to go into training at the primaries so as to be in trim for the more momentous work later.

## SHANG-HAI-KWAN.

Shang-hai-Kwan, the town where trouble is expected between British and French guards, is a flourishing place of thirty thousand inhabitants. It is on the Gulf of Pechili and marks the eastern terminus of the great wall of China and may be considered an important strategic point. Recently the Chinese are reported to have sent thousands of troops to this place to hold them in readiness for protection of the Chinese Eastern railway, which runs from Peking to Newchwang, Manchuria, in case Russia should violate Chinese neutrality and endeavor to march on Peking. Recently the Russians have disputed the right of the Chinese to place so many troops along this line as guards. The troops of the allied powers occupied Shang-hai-Kwan during the Boxer troubles of 1901 and still have garrisons. The Italians and the French camp in an old fort which is under the guns of a larger fort occupied by the Chinese. The English, represented by a command of Indian infantry, are in barracks on the beach near the Russian camp; and at times American marines guard the consulate. Friction always goes on between these various troops but there has never been an outbreak. It is quite possible that Shang-hai-Kwan, before long, will have Japanese troops by way of variety, the point being a strategic one which Russia has not been able to cover. It ought not to be difficult for Japan to seize it for the time being and then make reparation to China.

## THE TITLES OF LAND.

The incident at Hilo, where purchasers of real estate paid for lots without knowing that the property was mortgaged, shows that the old, careless way of buying and selling land in these islands has not yet been reformed. Elsewhere no one buys a foot of realty without getting a clear title first, one attested by an abstract; but here a request for such a thing is met by a stare of surprise or by the remark "It is not the custom in Hawaii."

But it ought to be. That is why the Torrens land court was instituted and why private companies have put large sums into the abstract business. It is easy to get a clear title nowadays and it is unsafe to go without.

There are a great many people in Hawaii, aside from those in Hilo, who might learn something surprising if they were to go into the Torrens court and put their land titles to the test.

The tide cannot always run one way. The world knew that Russia, sooner or later, would be able to claim a victory, and now the thing has come. Way off in Korea the Cossacks of the Don ambushed a Japanese cavalry patrol, dispersed it and killed one man. St. Petersburg sends the news around the world. Whether the usual Te Deums were sung has not yet been learned but it is possible they were not wholly exhausted over the stoneboats.

But a few years ago cheerful Bob Shingle was a reporter on the Advertiser. Now he is the president, by merit raised to that good eminence, of one of Hawaii's strongest financial institutions. People who insist that all newspaper writers are dedicated from birth, as the priests are from their consecration, to poverty, obedience and some other things of that depressing sort, should rub their eyes and look at Bob.

The Home Rule whale threw up Jonah Iaukea yesterday with only three protesting gulps. It is now Jonah's turn to go over and hoodoo the Democrats for awhile.

Faith in the axiom that the rain falls on the unjust as well as the just gets stretched a little by the news that Hilo has been having a siege of fine weather.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge and Mrs. Dole are at their lanai at Diamond Head for a few weeks' stay.

D. Wada, merchant, of Anahola, Kauai, has filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the Federal court, giving his debts as \$11,293.20 and assets as \$717.50.

The big pump on Oahu plantation is choked with debris of the storm and heroic efforts are being made to replace it in working condition. A diver is employed in the well, who has to blast away a broken wall.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Bishop Libert returned yesterday on the Kinai from a parochial visit to other islands.

Edgar M. Brown of the Postoffice returned on the Kinai yesterday from a two-weeks' vacation on Hawaii.

Primaries for the Republican convention to be held in Hilo on April 21, to elect delegates to the National Convention, will be held on April 9.

The property involved in the suit that went against C. J. Hutchins, trustee of the Kona Sugar Co., consists of the plantation railroad and equipments supplied by the plaintiff, the Bierce corporation of Chicago.

Bids for a new schoolhouse at Lihue, Kauai, to be paid for with loan money, were as follows: McDonald & Langston, lowest, \$10,462; J. A. Alcong, \$11,000; Lucas Bros., \$11,953; J. H. Craik, \$12,253; Moody, \$12,700; Bertelmann, \$12,747; Kendall, \$14,535.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Representative S. E. Kellinot came over from Maui on the Claudine yesterday.

Judge Dickey assessed a fine of \$75 and costs against D. H. Lewis of Lovejoy & Co., on Saturday morning.

Elizabeth M. Eccles has filed suit for divorce against Charles W. Eccles. The latter does not now reside in Honolulu.

Gus Schumann, whose warehouse burned down early Friday morning, returned from Maui yesterday, in response to a wireless message.

Daniel Quill, head police officer of Puunene, Maui, and E. K. Bull, manager of Hana plantation, are registered at the Royal Hawaiian hotel.

There are already reported to be several applications for the position of Superintendent of Waterworks. J. M. Little, now engineer on the Fearless, is said to be in the lead in the race.

F. S. Dodge of the Bishop Estate states that the Bishop Estate is not in any way represented by J. S. Low in the sale of the Kohala Ditch franchise which took place Saturday. The Hawaii Ditch company has the lease of the Bishop Museum water in Wai-pio valley and the Bishop Estate water in Honokaa valley.

Mr. J. N. Cobb, from Washington, D. C., one of the Fish Commissioners, and Messrs. Harold D. King and Joseph W. Milburn, of the Geodetic Survey staff, were among the prominent arrivals registered at the "Royal Hawaiian" yesterday. The latter two gentlemen have returned from Kauai where they completed a survey of the harbor at Eleele.

A Torrens title is to be obtained for the town site of Waihala, after which individual owners will receive deeds from the trustees.

The proposition of the Builders and Traders' Exchange to take up quarters in the Young Block is now before Alexander Young.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Emil C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, and Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith.

Judge Gray confirmed the administrator's sale of the late District Attorney Baird's law library and roll top desk to District Attorney Breckons for \$1020.

Judge Dole stated in the Federal Court yesterday that he would endeavor to have his decision in the Geo. A. Davis disbarment case ready to deliver tomorrow.

Japanese quarrymen have broken up the famed bell rock on the Waialeale roadside, which had always been an object of public curiosity for its sonorous quality.

Judge Dole condemned for sale two cases of merchandise, consigned to J. Kalsman, which had been seized by Collector Stackable on the ground of fraudulent entry.

Miss Genevieve Dowsett has libeled Wilder's Steamship Company for \$42 damages on account of baggage lost while libellant was taking passage from Maui in the steamer Kinai.

Twenty-three Chinese gamblers forfeited \$6 each in Police Court yesterday. Two Japanese gamblers forfeited \$10 each. Three more received sentences of two days imprisonment.

High Sheriff Brown has declared his purpose to suppress all kinds of gambling. The police will pay special attention to dice throwing. Friendly "shaking" for meals, cigars and drinks will make the shakers liable to an audience with the district magistrate.

Governor Carter is reported to have informed some of the politicians and office-seekers yesterday that there would be no appointment to the vacancy left by Andrew Brown's resignation as Superintendent of Water Works. The office will be left vacant as a measure of economy.

Curtis P. Iaukea was deposed from the chairmanship of the Home Rule executive by a vote of thirteen to three. There were sixteen members present out of sixty-five forming the committee. The offending of the victim consisted in his alleged advocacy of fusion with the Democratic party.

Among the names of callers on Governor Carter yesterday were the following, those grouped in pairs having audience together: Col. J. W. Jones and Col. J. H. Soper, Mrs. Anna Montague Turner, Senator C. L. Crabbe and W. H. Hoogs, George Markham and Isaac Cockett, Captain Berger, Treasurer Kapaokai, Dr. Cooper, Commissioner Pratt, Superintendent Holloway, Representative Kellinot, John Ellis and George Barker.

## Catarrh

### Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 14, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	.....
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	.....
Haw. Agricultural	1,300,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	45	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	.....
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	100
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	.....
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	14
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	20
Kohala Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,300,000	50	.....	7
Kipahulu	150,000	100	.....	40
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	120
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	.....	2 3/4
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	.....	80
O. & M.	1,000,000	20	.....	22
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	5
Panama Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	.....	7 1/2
Olovala	150,000	100	.....	7
Panama Sug. Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Papaia	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepee	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	75	80
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	35
Waikanae	700,000	100	.....	275
Waimanalo	250,000	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	130
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	100
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	82 1/2
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	9
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Hilo & L. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. 4 p.c. (Fire)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 p.c.	.....	.....	104	.....
Ewa Plant. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Agr. Co. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	BAROM.		THERM.		Rainfall to 6 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force	
	Mer.	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	Min						Max
M	82.4	82.8	29.03	70	75	25.95	10-8	S	0	
W	83.00	83.45	29.35	70	74	40.78		S-W-S	0-2	
T	73.30	74.95	29.67	74	79	40.70	5-10	W-N-W	0-2	
Th	81.25	82.40	29.68	78	78	40.78	5-10	S	1-0	
F	82.9	84.41	29.41	83	80	41.32	5	S	0	
W	80.50	80.91	29.65	80	80	40.75	5	S	0	
T	81.25	82.10	29.65	78	78	40.75	5	S-E	0	



# WATER FOR HONOKAA

## Plantation Makes Success of Problem.

HILLO, March 11.—Ed. Lance, the water expert at Honokaa plantation, has struck water after nine months' hard work. As near as can be learned, Lance sunk a shaft 120 feet deep without meeting signs of water. Later at a distance of thirty feet from the surface water oozed through the soil and at this point he decided to run a tunnel and after going in several feet found a flow about the thickness of his hand. This was one week ago and since then the flow has increased to about six inches square. Mr. Lance is encouraged and he believes he has found what will be a permanent supply for the plantation. If his theory is correct the most difficult problem that the managers of the plantation have had confronting them, has been solved and the success of Honokaa is assured. Lance is the man who worked out the water problem on Oiaa plantation and developed an endless supply for that company.—Herald.

### A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An enterprising citizen has called upon nearly all of the men engaged in business in Hilo and secured their names to a call for a meeting to be held at 7:30 Friday night at Firemen's Hall for the purpose of organizing a Chamber of Commerce in Hilo. The membership will be confined exclusively to the heads of firms and men engaged in mercantile pursuits in Hilo. About thirty have signed. Following is a list of names: A. Lindsay, E. N. Holmes, H. Vicens, A. C. McKenney, C. Furneaux, H. L. Shaw, G. W. Lockington, J. D. Kennedy, L. Turner, A. Humburg, E. H. Moses, L. K. Pearson, E. H. Austin, W. Fernandez, J. G. Serrao, P. Peck, B. F. Schoen, H. E. Kelsey, D. Lycurgus, H. Rosenberg, W. A. Todd, J. N. Wood, J. A. M. Osorio, F. Brughelli, C. E. Wright, W. H. Shipman, J. S. Canario and R. Lyman. J. W. Mason will be asked to add his name to the list on his return from Honolulu. Anyone engaged in business here who has been overlooked should present himself at meeting.—Herald.

### NO INTERPRETER.

When the Funakoshi case comes up for trial in the circuit court there will be some difficulty met with in finding a Japanese interpreter. The man who did the work at the first trial, Charlie Shimamoto, has no intention of serving in the same capacity at the next trial of the case. He says the strain is too great and besides, when he was in Honolulu before the federal court, the friends of Funakoshi sent threatening messages to him. He says he would rather be counted out of it than to be knocked out.—Herald.

### DESKY'S HILLO DEALS.

If a bomb shell had fallen on Reed's Island the residents of that delightful spot would not have been more surprised than when they received notice that the land for which they had paid good hard coin was to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage.

This tract of land was put on the market by C. S. Deskey in "the good old summer time" when Hilo had good times and a boom. Puno had been successfully exploited and Deskey saw money ahead in the Reed's Island tract and entered into negotiations with A. B. Loebenstein for the purchase. The deal was made and Deskey bought the property subject to a mortgage of \$3,000, some people say subject to two mortgages, and the conditions were stipulated in the deed given by Mr. Loebenstein to Deskey. As the latter sold the lots he gave warranty deeds in which no mention was made of the mortgages. One of the latter for \$3,000 and interest, held by A. S. Wilcox, is long past due and as he cannot get a settlement out of Deskey he is about to foreclose. The other mortgage is said to be \$1,500 and the two with interest amount to \$4,500. If the matter is not settled before the date of sale, March 24, the property will go at auction and the present holders of the lots will find themselves in the peculiar position of having to pay for property for which they now hold deeds.—Herald.

### BASEBALL AT PAAULO.

A fine game of baseball was played last Sunday at Paaulo between the Paaulo boys and the local team that was witnessed by a large number of spectators from the neighboring plantations who enjoyed the spirited playing and added much enthusiasm to the game. The day was an ideal one for ball and very clever work was done by both sides. The score at the finish gave the Paaulo team the honors for the day by one run, but the game throughout was very evenly matched. The Paaulo folks are certainly royal entertainers and the elaborate banquet tendered the Paaulo team in the evening at Social Hall proved their generous hospitality. Social Hall never looked prettier, the flags, bunting and ferns with the colors of the teams, making a very pretty effect. The singing was especially good and music and merry toasts were the order of the evening. Great praise was given the various committees that had charge of the affair and everybody had a most enjoyable time.—Herald.

### AN "AT HOME."

The "At Home" given by Mrs. J. A. Scott at Wainaku last Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. James Sisson was a very pretty affair and was deeply enjoyed by the many ladies present. The reception lasted from three to six p. m. Upon their arrival the guests were received by Miss Florence Scott

# LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

Bishop Libert and Father James arrived in town last Saturday. The grounds around the church of Maria Lanakila were decorated with flags and banners in honor of the Bishop's visit. A very long service was held on Sunday morning; "and it all went off so nicely," says a lady who was present. In addition to the mass there was a baptism, followed by a confirmation. Father James, of the cathedral staff in Honolulu, made addresses in Hawaiian, Portuguese and English. Bishop Libert preached in Hawaiian, and after the sermon Father Wendelin presented about fifty candidates for confirmation. Charles Cockett of Molokai is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Rebecca Taylor.

A very pleasant entertainment was given in honor of Bishop Libert on Monday by the children of the Sacred Heart School.

The program was as follows: Bishop's Reception, Piano Duet; Welcome Song, Chorus; Happy Little Fishes, Primary; Belgian Hare's Dance, Piano Duet; This Letter is For My Papa, Vocal Solo; The Ten Chinamen, Action Song; The Enchanted Apple, Operetta in 3 Acts; Aloha Oe.

After the entertainment very appropriate remarks in praise of the school were made by the Bishop.

During the week Bishop Libert has been entertained by Mrs. M. Sylvia, Mrs. James Molony, Mrs. Frances S. Molony and others. The Bishop and Father James will probably return to Honolulu on Saturday, March 12.

Miss A. Z. Hadley gave an afternoon tea on Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Dickenson has received a fine orange tree, of the best Riverside variety, by the last steamer from the mainland.

## AGAINST THE SPECIAL SESSION

An extra session of the legislature is being seriously considered, for the purpose of readjusting our finances. While it is to be sincerely hoped that the Supreme Court will cut the Gordian knot, still, that failing, an extra session may prove a necessity. But all hearts sink at the thought of another extra session, not so much on account of the cost as the liability of harm that may be done by attempts to go outside of necessary work. If all the members felt responsible to their constituents, some hope might be entertained that proper legislation could be had during a brief and satisfactory session. But the trouble is, as is well known, that there are a lot of irresponsible lunkheads in the make-up of the present legislature who will dam—and damn—all efforts to hold a brief business session. For this reason the people of the Islands, who honestly have the good of the Islands at heart, would rather not see an extra session if it is possible to avoid it.—Maui News.

Auditor Fisher yesterday reported to Governor Carter the result of his examination of the Water Works accounts. Clerk Vivian Richardson's total shortage was found to be \$2832.85. Most of the irregularities dated from the first of October, though a payment made by Allen & Robinson in July last had never been entered.

When they passed into the parlor where Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Sisson awaited them.—Tribune.

### HILLO HEALTH MATTERS.

Don Bowman, the local representative of the Board of Health, returned from Honolulu last week. He states that the Board of Health is considering a new set of sanitary regulations for Hilo, which when put into effect will greatly improve the city from the standpoint of health. Governor Carter and President Cooper of the Board of Health have been considering also the proposition of placing the Hilo garbage department under Territorial control. No conclusion had been reached regarding the matter, when Mr. Bowman left Honolulu.—Tribune.

### NEWS NOTES.

An effort is being made to collect all the poll and road tax so as to raise funds for road work in this district. The crew of the Susquehanna will arrive by the Kinau today and the vessel will probably get away on Saturday.

The Wailuku bridge is practically completed, everything having been completed except a little planking. The old suspension bridge has been removed and the way is clear for filling in the approaches.

Mr. Carr, Superintendent of Railway Postal service who was in the city last week, transferred the stage route contracts on this island from Geo. S. McKenzie to the Volcano Stables & Transportation Co.

The ejectment suit of Kana et al. vs. Onomea Sugar Co., was tried before a jury in the Circuit Court last week, resulting in a verdict for the defendant. George B. Hyde, superintendent of the Hilo Mercantile Co.'s lumber yard, tendered his resignation on Saturday and left for the coast via Kawaihae on Monday morning.

A young Porto Rican, supposed to be starving, was taken to the police station yesterday in a helpless condition. As there is no hospital to send him to he was committed to jail for two weeks.

The Native sons of Hawaii have started a lodge in Hilo with a membership of twenty-five. Nakokoa is the organizer. The lodge will hold meetings on Saturday nights in the hall over the Hilo Saloon.

S. M. Vauclair, Assistant Superintendent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, was in Hilo three days this week. He is making a hurried tour of the islands before going on to the Orient where the Baldwin people have an expanding business. While in Hilo Mr. Vauclair was the guest of John Kelker, master mechanic for the Hilo Railroad Co.

# HAWAIIAN FIGHT AGAINST THE SHIPPING BILL

## Smith and Alexander Opposed by Harold Sewall. Opposition to Electric Franchise Withdrawn.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Philippine Shipping bill has been earnestly opposed here, from the Hawaiian standpoint, during the last four or five days. Hon. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, who took the matter up soon after arriving in Washington, as stated in a previous letter, was reinforced early last week by the arrival of Mr. W. M. Alexander, of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, of San Francisco and Honolulu. They have had consultations anew with Secretary of War Taft and have had hearings before the Senate Committee on the Philippines and also before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The hearings before the latter committee occupied two days, Friday and Saturday.

The subject was gone into very thoroughly. The friends of the Frye-Littlefield bill, which requires all the carrying trade between the United States and the Philippines to be in American bottoms, have compiled several tables and gathered other statistics, calculated to further their side of the case. As Mr. Alexander was very familiar with all the details of shipping on the Pacific he proved a valuable ally to Mr. Smith. Together they have been able to strongly support Secretary Taft in his contentions against the bill.

And right at this point it might be said that suggestions of a compromise have been thrown out to the supporters of the Frye-Littlefield bill. These are supposed to emanate from Secretary Taft, who is enthusiastically for free trade with the Philippines. He has recommended it in years gone by and has strong hopes that Congress in the course of a year or two will enact a free trade bill. The supporters of the Frye-Littlefield bill have been given to understand that as soon as such a free trade law with the Philippines can be enacted no objections will come from the War Department to restricting the carrying trade with the Philippines to American vessels. There are some reasons for believing that this suggestion will go far towards defeating the pending bill at this session of Congress and that the present law, affecting the carrying trade to the islands, may be continued for a couple of years. As conditions are it is claimed there must be legislation of some kind at this session.

### SEWALLS OPPOSED HAWAIIANS.

The Sewalls, of Bath, connected with the big shipbuilding firm there, have been in Washington during the hearings. One of them was Hon. Harold Sewall, formerly Minister to Hawaii. The Sewalls made a determined attack on the Hawaiians in urging the committee of Congress to pass the pending bill. They declared that the Hawaiians were in reality fighting free trade with the Philippines for the purpose of preventing sugar from the Philippines coming into competition with the sugar from Hawaii.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Alexander forcibly repelled that kind of an argument. They told the House Committee that the argument advanced by the Sewalls was both irrelevant and impertinent at this time. When the question of removing all tariff on products from the Philippines comes up, added these gentlemen from Hawaii, it is one to be met by the beet sugar interests and tobacco growers of the States.

Regarding the question of freight rates from Hawaii, as affected by the Philippine bill, some very important facts were presented. Supporters of the Frye-Littlefield bill have urged in its behalf that the freight rates to Hawaii constituted a telling argument. The coastwise shipping laws were extended to Hawaii and yet freight rates from Honolulu are lower now than they were ten years ago. Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the Senate the other day called attention to that phase of the situation as an argument in behalf of the bill to require government stores to be shipped in American vessels and further predicted that, although there might be a slightly higher rate at first than is now being paid, the rate would eventually be lower than the present rate.

But Mr. Smith and Mr. Alexander before the House Committee pointed out that, true as it was that freight rates from Honolulu are seventy-five cents cheaper now than they were some years ago, nevertheless the rate from Honolulu to San Francisco is \$1.50 higher than the rate for a similar distance elsewhere on the Pacific. They also made it plain by statistics and otherwise that freight rates by water have decreased greatly everywhere in the last decade.

Supporters of the Frye-Littlefield bill have also made a great deal before the Senate and House Committees out of the fact that a great many ships are lying idle. They have prepared a list of these vessels and of their carrying capacity to show that there is ample tonnage to handle the cargoes on the Pacific, including all cargoes from Hawaii. Mr. Hale had inserted in the Congressional Record as a part of the Senate proceedings, a long list of these ships as prepared for him. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith stated to the Committee that the showing by those lists was not complete as regarded Hawaii. They declared that most of those ships could not handle sugar cargoes around Cape Horn to New York. The peculiar character of sugar cargoes, the difficulties about the sweating of sugar in transit, and the fact that such damage is not covered by insurance were emphasized. The recent withdrawal of the big freighter Nevada from the Pacific service, at least partly on that account, was called to the attention of

the Congressmen. It was also stated that while many of the ships on the Pacific could carry sugar from Honolulu to San Francisco they were totally unfitted for voyages around the Horn and that the ships now available for carrying sugar cargoes around the Horn would fall short by 100,000 tons of transporting the present Hawaiian crop. That meant an extra freight rate of \$4 a ton for carrying this sugar across the continent by rail, in days when small discriminations in rates often represent all the profits there are in business.

The cordage firms in the eastern States, all opposed to the bill, are to be given a further hearing. Everything is being done to show the committee of Senate and House the danger there is that the bill will give England again the advantage in the hemp trade and that all hemp cargoes from the Philippines will again go to England, as was the case until a few years ago.

### HAWAIIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Gartley are both still at the Shoreham hotel. Mr. Smith stated today that he was well satisfied with the amendments made to the Electric Light bill, which amendments were described in my letter of two days ago. Mr. Smith's chief concern is that Congress accept the bill and all the amendments as prepared by the subcommittee. If some of these amendments are adopted and others rejected, the bill will not be altogether satisfactory. The protest made by Mr. Dillingham of Honolulu, for the Oahu Railroad, has been withdrawn and, at present, everything looks well for the measure.

Mr. G. B. McClellan of Honolulu, who came here recently, has been quite ill with the grip, which has been prevalent all winter in Washington and especially so during the past week. He has been confined to his bed at the Riggs House.

Mr. D. L. Withington of Honolulu, who is here in the interests of the Gas bill, has just moved from the Ebbitt to the Riggs House, where he has the company of both Mr. McClellan and Mr. E. P. Dole. Mr. Withington is following closely the progress in Congress with the gas bill. Thus far he is well satisfied with what has been done.

The House committee on Territories held a meeting of two hours' duration, beginning at 11 a. m., on the electric light bill. The action of the subcommittee as detailed recently, was presented and most of the time was occupied in a hearing before the full committee on that measure. Hon. W. O. Smith, Mr. A. Gartley and Mr. D. L. Withington were present. Mr. Gartley made a very interesting statement to the committee touching the cost of producing the electric current at Honolulu and elsewhere. He went into the cost of coal, labor and other requisites. The committee took no action on the bill but will have another hearing tomorrow when Mr. Withington will be heard on the gas bill.

At the recent funeral of Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, a beautiful wreath from the Central Republican Committee of Hawaii was notable among the floral offerings arranged in the Marble Room prior to the public ceremonies the floral Senate chamber adjoining. Hon. W. O. Smith in person looked after the selection of the wreath on behalf of the Hawaiian committee.

### MR. ARMSTRONG'S LECTURES.

Mr. W. N. Armstrong has delivered several lectures here on Hawaii before churches and various local associations. These lectures, which are entirely for charitable purposes and not for gain on the part of Mr. Armstrong, have attracted much favorable attention and are doing a deal of good for the Islands. Mr. Armstrong exhibits some 80 or 90 views of the Hawaiian Islands, these views having been prepared by Mr. Hedemann of Honolulu. Mr. Armstrong describes these views in his own entertaining style and has acquired such a favorable reputation as a lecturer that he always has large audiences.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole was a guest Saturday evening at a banquet of the Tantalus Club and became a member of that organization. It is composed of those Republican members and Delegates of the House, whose first term began in the last or present Congress. The banquet was held at the Arlington and proved a very successful affair.

### SMITH AND SEWALL TALK.

The Washington Post in recent issues published the following interviews, both of which will be of interest in Honolulu:

"There is a rather dull condition in the Hawaiian Islands at present, owing to the depression in the price of sugar," said Hon. W. O. Smith, former attorney general of that country, at the Shoreham. "Sugar, of course, is our chief reliance, and when the planters are unable to market their crop profitably, it creates a stagnation in the Islands. Politically there is nothing exciting. The people are divided into parties resembling those of the States, but in reality they hardly comprehend the issues as American voters understand them."

"The most important local happening was a recent decision by our Supreme Court, which held an act providing for county subdivision and government in Hawaii to be invalid. This decision

# MAUI'S BASE BALL LEAGUE

## Kalua Charges the Grand Jury.

MAUI, March 12.—Now for the coming baseball season. The Maui Athletic Association, at its meeting on Monday evening last, decided to commence the season's games on April 3rd. The directors have been ordered to put the grounds in shape, so that teams may start practice as early as possible. The secretary reported fair prospects for four or five teams entering. These will be the Kahului, Paia & Makawao, Lahaina, Morning Stars, and possibly Wailuku and Waikapu. Quite a lot of new business was disposed of at the meeting, most of it, however, being referred to committees who will report at the next special meeting of the Association, to finally decide on all matters appertaining to the coming league. G. B. Schrader, James Kirkland and D. L. Meyer were appointed a committee to formulate ground rules, and communicate with different teams regarding the prospects of their entering the league, and under what arrangements they would be willing to enter. Makawao has combined forces with Paia and Hamakua, while Kahului will combine with Puunene and Spreckelsville. The "Morning Stars" have about the same men, with one or two changes. Pitcher Jackson has left the Stars to play for the Kahului-Puunene combination, and Catcher Cummings stated that he might possibly play for the Kahului team also. Should Cummings join the Kahului, this would naturally weaken the Wailuku team, and if the Wailuku-Waikapu aggregation do not enter, the change would in a way be regretted.

A committee was also appointed at the meeting, consisting of C. D. Lufkin, L. M. Baldwin and J. Garcia, to investigate the question of erecting a fence around the grounds, and to see if an extension could be granted, on what terms lumber could be bought, etc.

### THE KAHULUIS.

Kahului has organized a high class aggregation of cup winners, the make-up of their team being as follows:

W. H. Cornwell, c.; A. Jackson, p.; W. Walsh, 1b.; W. Horner, 2b.; G. H. Cummings, 3b.; T. A. Lloyd, (capt.) s.s.; J. Kalai, l.f.; K. Smythe, c.f.; C. Bailey, r.f.; R. W. Filler, Manager; subs., J. Medeiros, W. W. Westcott, Wm. Morris, Chas. Shaw.

The uniform of the Kahuluis will be white shirts and trousers, black cap and stockings and white shoes.

### THE MORNING STARS.

The Morning Stars will practically be the same as last season, with the Krueger brothers for a battery, and will doubtless maintain their high reputation.

### THE WAIKAPUS.

Under the captaincy of S. Kellinot a Waikapu team has been organized which contains a number of experienced players, and they will put up a strong game.

### THE LAHAINAS.

The question of bringing a Lahaina team over to take part in the league games was discussed at the meeting of the Association, and the general sentiment was that if the Lahainas will organize a strong team and play the right kind of ball, they will be brought over.

### THE PAIAS.

There will be a new team in the league this year, from Paia, under the captainship of A. J. Gomes, who is an enthusiast over the material he has on hand. This team will be drawn from all up country and contains some really fine players. It is believed that the Railroad company will send a special train to Paia and way stations every Sunday, bringing the people down to see the games and returning them after the games.—Maui News.

### NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Hugh Robertson of Molokai, while on Maui, will make investigations for the purpose selecting a site for an apary similar to the one which he is now conducting at Kaunakakai, on the Island of Molokai.

News reached Wailuku that a Japanese at Kahua was killed by an explosion of giant powder on Monday.

Several parties are making plans to supply Maui with fresh fish. One party will deliver live Molokai mullet at Kahului.

Superintendent Filler and Agent H. B. Weller of Kahului deserve the grateful thanks of men and beasts for the large and convenient watering trough for animals placed by them this week near the Kahului passenger depot.

A band of about fifty beef cattle were shipped from Kahului by the Cornwall ranch last Saturday, and owing to the difficulty in shipping from Makana, it is likely that shipments will hereafter largely be made from Kahului.

Several members of the grand jury empaneled this week were excused on the ground that they were unable to read and write the English language, which rendered it necessary to summon a special venire of three additional grand jurors.

If there is no money to repair the road from Kahului to Spreckelsville, a detachment of prisoners should at least be sent to lop off the overhanging klave limbs, or a sign will soon be needed on that formerly much traveled road, reading, "No thoroughfare."

NO OTHER LINIMENT will heal a cut or bruise so quickly as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. No other affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# MAUI COURT TERM OPENS

## Kalua Charges the Grand Jury.

MAUI, March 12.—The March jury term of the Second Judicial Circuit opened on the morning of the ninth at Wailuku court house. Hon. J. W. Kalua presiding. W. T. Rawlins represented the Attorney General's department and C. W. Ashford, J. M. Vivas and A. G. Correa, visiting Honolulu attorneys, were present in court.

After the consideration of the calendar, the grand jury with A. G. Dickens of Wailuku as foreman went to work and will make a partial report of its doings sometime this afternoon.

The petty jury after two days of labor last night rendered a sealed verdict in a civil case of ejectment, Mahaka Hoon versus Ah Moi, both parties thereto being residents of Lahaina. The verdict as announced in court this morning was \$1 damages for the plaintiff. The trial jury has at least two weeks' work before it.

Judge Kalua in his charge to the grand jury said:

It is especially within your power to investigate alleged irregularities in public office. Through you the light of day can be turned upon any transaction in public life where there is suspicion of criminality. In your investigations of encroachments on the public thoroughfares, the crossing of railroads, etc., and such other matters of public interests, I would suggest that you take into consideration the reports and recommendations of former grand juries. The Sheriff of this Circuit has called this Court's attention to the absence of any sanitary regulation concerning market places, without which the recommendations of the last grand jury could not be carried into effect. Another matter the Sheriff submitted is that regarding the use of the public highways as back stands by licensed vehicles,—in Wailuku as well as in Lahaina. Being a representative body, and with the power in you, such recommendations as to localities you may make, with such suggestions as to regulations to be enacted, would very materially assist the department of the government having jurisdiction of such matters in complying with this public need.

### AN AFTERNOON TEA.

One of the most pleasing of Maui social events took place at the Puunene residence of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th, between 3 and 5 o'clock, the occasion being an afternoon tea given by Mrs. Baldwin in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Alexander of Oakland.

The reception was held on the large lanai where after the formal greetings to hostess and guest of honor were over each lady was initiated into the mysteries of the most amusing mirror game, that is to say, she was requested while gazing into a large oval mirror to draw a square and to connect its corners with diagonal lines, a much more difficult task than it seems. Pretty prizes were awarded. After a short musical program rendered in the parlors delicious refreshments were served at fourteen small tables on the lanai.

Seventy ladies were present from the different villages within a radius of ten miles.

### STRAY NOTES.

Yesterday for the first time an automobile climbed the hills from Puunene up into Makawao, 1700 feet above the sea. The machine seemed to perform its task without unusual effort. The horses and cattle in the pastures adjoining the roads scampered away in wild alarm at the sight of the little flier.

Maui Home Rulers appear to feel quite jubilant over their permanent union with the Island Democrats. They are confident of victory at the next election.

Continuous south wind and myriads of mosquitoes are prominent features of Maui life at present.

Miss Swan, formerly of Puunene, now has charge of Paia plantation hospital.

Mrs. W. T. Rawlins, the wife of the Deputy Attorney General, is a visitor to Wailuku during the term of court.

The steamer Nevada departed from Kahului for San Francisco with a load of sugar on the night of the 10th. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Paris, of Honolulu, journeyed to the coast aboard of her. Mr. Paris is bound for New York on business while Mrs. Paris will visit friends in San Francisco.

On the 13th baseball games will take place at Hulo between the Huelos and Hanas and at Kuau between the Makawao and Hamakua.

Weather: Warm with little wind.

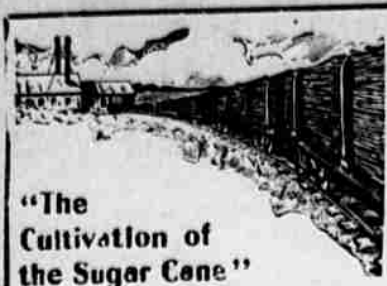
### Buy Hawaiian Girl.

RENO (Nev.), March 3.—Virginia Eldred, a half-breed Hawaiian girl, and Chin Gin, a Chinese, were arrested on their arrival here tonight from Alturas, by Chief Leeper. The officers have a confession from the girl to the effect that the Chinese bought her from her parents, paying \$200. When arrested Gin was on the way to San Francisco, where it is stated he has a contract with a Chinese merchant to deliver the girl, receiving \$1000 for his human chattel.

The girl is 20 years of age and quite pretty. Gin made a statement to a man in Alturas concerning the price paid for the girl and his intention of taking her to San Francisco. He told the girl he intended marrying her. Both traveled as man and wife.

The girl's excuse for being with the fellow is that her mother treated her badly, at last forcing her to accompany the Chinese. To avoid ill-treatment she complied. Gin will probably be returned to California and prosecuted. Both are now in jail here.





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Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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## JONES JURY YET COMING

### Telephone People Given More Time to Avoid Punishment.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Early in yesterday's proceedings of the Jones murder trial, the twelve men previously passed for cause were reduced to eleven. Judge Robinson had discovered that the last man empaneled on Thursday, Edward P. O'Brien, was not qualified owing to his being not a registered voter.

Willard E. Brown and V. Keoloha failed to answer to their names at jury roll call, whereupon bench warrants were issued to bring them in. Brown later appeared of his own volition and gave explanations that saved him a penalty. Keoloha said he thought it was no use coming. He had been waiting around all the previous day without being called up. Besides he did not understand the English language. All this passed through the mouth of the interpreter. Judge Robinson allowed him to depart in peace.

The examination of jurors to find one in place of O'Brien proceeded, but the quest was in vain until the exhaustion of the list. Then a special venire for fifty additional jurors was ordered. Those examined and excused for cause yesterday were J. C. Quinn, E. S. Cunha, Louis Marks, Arthur W. Rice, Willard E. Brown and V. Keoloha. Quinn and Brown were opposed to capital punishment, the former also having a set opinion. Cunha volunteered the information that by marriage he was related to Mrs. Parmenter, who received her death wound on the same occasion that Mrs. Linda K. Jones was killed. Still, in answer to the regular questions, he said he thought he could render a fair verdict. "I'd give him a fair trial all right—I'd give him all he deserves," was his reply that was taken for cause why he should not serve on the jury.

Should the remaining names upon the year's jury list of 250 not be sufficient for obtaining a jury from, the jury panels of Judges De Bolt and Gear out of the same list will be placed at the disposal of Judge Robinson. Even the grand jurors, whenever they obtain discharge as such, may be summoned as trial jurors. The indictments found against Jones were by the previous term's grand jury.

### THE TELEPHONE CONTEMPT.

Judge Gear yesterday heard the motion of S. M. Ballou to have sentence for contempt passed upon the Mutual Telephone Co. and W. F. Lehigh, its superintendent. The matter was continued until Wednesday next, to give respondents time for more completely obeying the court's order, at the original citation, to insert Ballou's name and number in the telephone directory.

### CIVIL TRIALS.

Wm. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., was argued and submitted before Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon. V. Teixeira vs. American Dry Goods Co., Ltd., et al., the alleged commercial wrecking case, is still on before Judge Gear and continued until Monday.

### COURT NOTES.

Jesse M. McChesney responded to the order of Judge Gear to come into court with a statement of debts owing to M. W. McChesney & Sons, on the motion of the First National Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., judgment creditor. As the proper documents, in all respects, were not produced by the respondent the hearing was continued until Monday.

Judge De Bolt has appointed Father H. Valentin as executor of the will of Margaret Moorhead, deceased, as nominated therein.

Isaac Moore died in San Francisco on February 25 in the 63rd year of his age. By his death passes a man whose name is identified with several prominent buildings in Honolulu, chief of which is the Capitol or Executive building—originally Iolani palace.

The late Mr. Moore came to Honolulu about the year 1881 under engagement to the late George Lucas as architect and draftsman. He had charge of all the interior designing of Iolani palace under the late H. A. P. Carter, Minister of the Interior, the father of the present Governor. This was in the reign of Kalakaua. Mr. Moore was architect of the Campbell block, also of the McKinney building. Besides being an able man in his profession, he was highly popular for personal qualities.

Mr. Moore returned to San Francisco after his active career here. He came to Honolulu again about five years ago for the benefit of his health, being then afflicted in some degree with locomotor ataxia. Dr. R. I. Moore, who practiced dentistry in these islands for several years, is a son and Mrs. E. H. Ayers a daughter of the lamented gentleman, who are left with their mother in bereavement. Mr. Moore was a native of Balbriggan, County Dublin, Ireland, and aged 62 years nine months and one day. His interment was in Mount Olivet cemetery, San Francisco, on Sunday, February 28.

Alston Gibson, of Calera, Ala., who has just reached the remarkable age of 116 years, is still in full possession of all his faculties. He fought in the battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson, was a soldier in the Creek and Seminole wars and tried to enlist in the Confederate army in 1861, but was rejected on account of his age.

## NATIVE FISHERMEN BEING CROWDED OUT BY JAPS

### Little Brown Fishermen Are Gradually Gaining Control of the Fishing Business of the Islands by Their Persistent Energy.

(From Monday's Daily.)

J. N. Cobb, representing the United States Fish Commission, returned yesterday on the steamer W. G. Hall from Kauai where he has been taking notes on the fish industry as compared with the inspection made three years ago.

Mr. Cobb stated yesterday that he has not made up the figures of his present visit, but he believes the fish proposition compares favorably with the report made three years ago. There is a slight falling off in catches of deep sea fishes, due somewhat to Japanese fishermen returning to Japan. He ascertained that the Hawaiian fishermen still control the fish business on Kauai but stand a chance of losing it, as they lack the persistency of the Japanese in making hauls.

"I find that this is true of the Hawaiian fishermen all over the islands," said Mr. Cobb. "He lacks the persistency which is possessed by the Japanese fishermen to a marked degree. The Hawaiian fisherman has many excuses for not going out to fish. He either has enough, or does not need any at all, or the weather conditions do not suit him. The Japanese on the other hand looks far ahead, is ready for a dicker at any time, and is therefore generally on the alert. The Hawaiian also seldom goes out for deep-sea fishing."

"There seems to be an abundance of fish in Kauai waters, including the ponds and rivers."

"I have noticed one thing about the

various types of fishermen. The native catches the akule with a net. The Japanese catch it with hook and line. They are very successful, but it seemed to take some time for the native to understand how the Jap did it, and to come to the conclusion that it was a good method.

"The Japanese catch the akule by 'jigging' which is a Yankee way of saying that they use several hooks tied together so as to form a sort of fishhookball with the hooks pointing outward. They cruise about using torches. The fish are attracted by the lights and come up near the surface to reconnoiter. The fisherman drops the fish-hook ball into their midst, jiggles it around and then jerks it up. The ball will catch them by the tail, the belly or head, but it is a pretty sure method."

"The native is a most capable fisherman, and his best method is throwing the net, in which he is an adept. I notice, however, that he is easily crowded out. The Japanese fisherman is more energetic, and is an exceptionally hard bargainer. The native fishermen are gradually being crowded to one side. The Japanese fishermen appear to have a racial combine, which puts things generally into their own hands."

"As to the prices of fish being so high, a complaint often made, it may be that the law regulating the sale of fish is responsible in some measure. The law provides that fish brought in the morning must be sold that day. This causes a fisherman to catch only what may be necessary for the day's market, and no more. An over-catch would be a waste of material and naturally it would be a waste of the fisherman's time."

## BARRY EASILY KNOCKS OUT MURPHY THE AUSTRALIAN

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Invincible Dave Barry added another scalp to his champion's belt last night at the Orpheum. "Australian" Tim Murphy went down before the doughty Irishman's brawn and youthfulness, a wreck of the fine specimen of manhood that he was when he shook hands in the first round. It took Barry but four rounds to knock out the Australian, and but for the sounding of the gong, the fight would have been finished in the third, when Murphy hung like a wet rag over the ropes.

For the second time Murphy found defeat at Barry's hands, and may now be lined up in the "has-beens." Jack Weddy, the first to learn the weight of Barry's fists, was present at the fight, and in Murphy's terrible punishment had a physical photograph of the manner in which he had been treated.

A packed house witnessed the four contests which were as spectacular as any crowd could have wished for. From the thronged stage to the back of the house there was a mass of humanity numbering doctors, bankers, lawyers, business men, and men in all walks of life, from the highest to the lowest, and all got their money's worth, for there were two knockouts, one draw, and one decision in a contest where a broken rib put one of the men out of the fighting.

Next in interest to the Barry-Murphy fight was the contest between the giants—Ackerman and Gardner. It was like two bulls locking horns when these huge-muscled men came together, but it was not long in reaching a conclusion, for Ackerman punished his adversary in terrific style, sending him to the floor several times, and finally knocking him out.

The first of the preliminaries was a four-round go between Nigel Jackson and McDonald. The fight was declared a draw, and it was a toss-up which was the better fighter, although Jackson had more wind and more fight in him than his opponent. It was four rounds of good work, with McDonald aggressive until the third round when his legs became unsteady. Jackson saw stars in many of McDonald's blows and again by right swings from Jackson, Jackson shed some claret in the first round, was crowded to the ropes and suffered punishment in his wind. It was clearly McDonald's round. Jackson had the best of the second, McDonald becoming groggy, the latter fell once. Both looked ready for a visit from the coroner. In the fourth and last round McDonald seemed out of it, but Jackson was not in much better trim. The referee called it a draw.

When Ackerman stepped upon the stage he looked to be a giant, and overtopped Gardner by several inches. The latter was a fine physical specimen, and Ackerman showed a Herculean build. Both men went at each other like whirlwinds, exchanging rapid blows, their arms swinging like sledgehammers. The men fought too close to each other for any purpose until an uppercut from Ackerman felled Gardner. Up again, they fought to the ropes, Ackerman tripping and falling to his knees. Gardner's nose was tapped for the red. Gardner began working for Ackerman's wind, driving short right arm blows into his ribs. Ackerman replied on uppercuts and swinging smashes which spun Gardner's head and twirled his body all over the ring. Gardner was plucky and held on, the bout resolving itself into a wrestling match, Gardner went down a second time and on rising received

an uppercut and went to the floor. Gardner's going down came like clock-work, until the crowd yelled to Ackerman to let up on him. When Gardner went down for the last time his face was a gory sight and the life seemed beaten out of him.

Castro and Modlin proved a disappointment, for in the first round Castro received a blow on his right side which broke a rib and he threw up the sponge. While the fight lasted, however, it was an exciting go. Castro's peculiar crouch and his straight jabs into Modlin's neck were terrific. Modlin was visibly jarred. He had a terrible right which swung as he made an aggressive rush. Both of his fists swung on both sides of Modlin's head. Then Modlin got in his work. A few blows went to Castro's wind and one, just before the gong sounded, smashed him in the ribs, crushing one. That finished the bout.

When Barry stepped into the ring he was received with a shout. Barry's huge shoulders, his healthy looking skin and the red flush on his cheeks, were evidence of good condition, yet Barry was suffering from an attack of malaria. Murphy looked to be in good condition. A fifteen round contest was announced by Referee Jimmy Fox.

Murphy scored the first blow, landing a right on Barry's face. Barry went for the wind. Light blows were exchanged and then Barry got in two heavy strokes on Murphy's wind and neck. In a scuffle Murphy fell but quickly recovered himself. There was hardly an instant that gloves were not crossing. One of Barry's short rights staggered the Australian, the latter leading for Barry's wind. At close quarters Barry got in some jabs on the wind, Murphy being unable to respond.

In the second round Murphy led and seven times in succession got in a right swing on Barry's head. Head blows are Barry's delight and he did not even put up a guard. Then Barry mixed and made things interesting. Blow after blow fell on Murphy's face, neck and wind and one caught him in the pit of the stomach. Murphy was seen to stagger and after that he was unsteady on his pins. Barry began to hook and caught Murphy over the kidneys. Murphy received terrible punishment and was kept close to the ropes. Barry's left went for the face and his right for the wind, the dose being repeated several times. Murphy grew weak and failed to block blows. When the gong sounded Barry had Murphy crowded to the ropes.

In the third round Barry dealt some heavy blows on Murphy's wind as a starter. At one time while Murphy was staggering Barry was merciful and failed to give the blow which would have knocked him out. Murphy seemed to get his wind back again and his right slugged Barry in the wind. He crowded Barry toward the ropes but the Irishman recovered quickly and sent Murphy reeling. Murphy fell on a short left jab. It is the short jabs that make Barry so formidable. A right hander sent Murphy through the ropes and before he could recover the gong mercifully saved him. Murphy was clearly in a funk.

The fourth and last round brought terrible punishment for Murphy. He surprised the audience, however, by smashing Barry three blows on the jaw which would have knocked out a less hardy opponent. Barry then hooked with his right, working on Murphy's

## WILL BUY MONGOOSE

Hawaii has an opportunity at hand to get rid of its mongoose. They are wanted in the Orient and a gentleman of this city is willing to listen to overtures for their sale from those who have any.

This is a big chance to rid the islands of what has in late years been considered a pest. When the mongoose was first brought to Hawaii it was turned loose in order to rid the cane-fields of rats. The mongoose proved a most efficient rat catcher, but in time he seemed to be surfeited with this sort of game and turned to hen coops for a more refined meal of chicken and eggs. Chicken raisers have been pestered with visits of the animal for years.

The mongoose is a successful snake killer, and it is probable that they are now wanted in a certain portion of China for this purpose.

Exporting mongoose to Asia is almost like carrying coals to Newcastle, as the mongoose was brought to Hawaii from India.

## INSURANCE ON SCHUMAN STOCK

The insurance on the Schuman Carriage Company, Ltd., whose repository in Kakaako was burned to the ground between 2 and 3 a. m. yesterday, is as follows:

North British Mercantile, T. F. Lansing agent.....	1,500
North British Mercantile, T. F. Lansing agent.....	1,000
Royal Exchange, Alexander & Baldwin agents.....	500
American Central, Alexander & Baldwin agents.....	3,000
London & Lancashire, J. M. Dowsett agent.....	1,500
Fireman's Fund, Bishop & Co. agents.....	3,000
Hartford, J. M. Dowsett agent.....	1,500
	\$12,000

A part of the insurance is in the name of the firm and a part in that of Mr. Schuman personally. The latter is at present on Maui and may arrive today, a wireless message having been sent him yesterday by Mr. Herrick.

The cause of the fire has not been discovered.

Japanese workmen were making alterations in the building on Thursday, quitting the place at 5 o'clock. Whether the lighted stump of a cigarette was left to smolder among vehicle wrapping or other material is yet a theory.

## BIG PARTY FOR THE VOLCANO

A party of thirty-four has been booked for a visit to the Volcano this week. The party will leave on the Kinai and spend at least two days at the Volcano House. A letter was received yesterday by R. H. Trent, the agent here, from Rev. S. L. Desha saying that a fine luncheon had been arranged for the party at Hilo.

The following are the tourists booked to leave on Tuesday: Mr. and Mrs. Canby, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick and two children, Miss McMillan, Mrs. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Barr, Mr. Snider, Dr. Lishman, Mr. Moffatt, Dr. Stetson, Mrs. A. M. Marks, Mrs. Clara Kuhl, Mr. E. T. Parsons, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Lanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Waters, Mrs. E. W. Parker, Master Ernest Waters, Master Roy Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey.

From the old Scotch city of Aberdeen the other day went forth one of the city fathers on a deputation to London. He was to inspect the metropolitan electric apparatus, with a view to its introduction in his native town. On his return his wife exclaimed: "Dear me, Jamie, that trip has done ye a power o' good. Hoo stoot ye hae gotten! I hope you did as I tell ye, and put on one o' the dozen clean shirts that I gied ye every day." "Oh, ay, Elizabeth," was the reply. "I did just as you said—put on a clean shirt every day, and I hae them 'a' on noo."

ribs and wind. Murphy landed a terrific left hander on Barry's jaw. Then Barry swung hard and caught Murphy on the tip of his jaw, felling him. Murphy lay prone on his back, but recovered, and when on his feet received another spectacular blow when sent him again upon his back. He was counted out and his seconds tossed the sponge into the ring.

The last three or four blows cut Murphy's right eye and his right shoulder. He was taken to his room and was in a half fainting condition for several minutes. He recovered and an hour later did not seem much the worse for wear except for his cuts.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also always the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

HONOLULU, OAHU.

Mar. 8, 1904.

Hawn, Realty & Maturity Co. to S. H. Rel. Lots 3, 4 and 6, Bk. B., Kapoian Park Addition, bldgs., etc., Waikiki; \$200. Mar. 7, 1904.

S. H. to D. Dayton, D. Lots 2, 4 and 6, Bk. B., Kapoian Park Addition, bldgs., etc., Waikiki; \$300. Mar. 2, 1904.

Chock Sing to Mary A. Gray, c. m. on chattels, chairs, counters, stoves, etc., in European Restaurant No. 1135 Fort St.; \$425, 2 yrs. at 8 per cent. Jan. 23, 1904.

D. Kaahauli and w. to Wm. Henry, mtg., 2 per. land, Vineyard St., area 115-1000 A., and 293 sq. ft. respectively, bldgs., etc.; \$457.50, 6 mons. at 1 per cent. per mon. Mar. 4, 1904.

Lydia B. Coan to L. Rodriguez, et al. Rel. Realty, Young St.; \$500. Mar. 3, 1904.

Manuel Baptista to J. S. R. de Mello, D. Por. of lot 219, Govt. Map of Kulokahua, area 7,345 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$1200. Mar. 7, 1904.

J. S. R. de Mello to B. Cartwright Tr., mtg. Por. lot 219, Govt. Map of Kulokahua, area 7,345 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$500, 2 yrs. at 8 per cent. Mar. 7, 1904.

C. W. Booth to Chas. S. Desky, Par. Rel. Lot 21 A., Pacific Heights, area 51,200 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$500. July 11, 1901.

Ter. of Haw. to Chas. S. Desky, D. Realty, Nuuanu, 11,213 sq. ft. \$1, etc. Aug. 18, 1902.

Chas. S. Desky to Hawn, Tramways Co., Warranty D. Realty, Nuuanu, 11,213 sq. ft.; bridge crossing Nuuanu Stream, adjoining above land; \$1,550. July 27, 1903.

Aneko to W. K. Kaulu, et al. D. Houghtalling Homestead, Kapalama; Realty, Kamananui, Waialua, Oahu, and Int. in all other land of 1st party in Ter. of Haw.; \$1. Mar. 7, 1904.

Tr. Est. B. P. Bishop to Ter. of Haw., D. Realty, Kaakaukuku, 7,109 sq. ft.; \$1. Feb. 25, 1904.

J. L. Kaulukou has been appointed comr. of private ways and water rights for the Island of Maui.

N. KONA, HAWAII. J. H. Walpulan to F. Gouveia, et al. D. Realty, Holualoa; \$15; June 4, 1894.

PUNA, HAWAII. G. S. McKenzie to 1st Bank of Hilo, n. m. Int. in mtg. of The Koa Land & Planting Co., Ltd., of lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, Oahu Reservation, area 200 A., bldgs., machinery, crops, etc.; \$3,000. Mar. 3, 1904.

WAILUKU, MAUI. C. D. Lufkin to 1st Natl. Bank of Wailuku, a. l. Int. in lease of Protestant Episcopal Church of land known as The Wailuku Parsonage Premises, bldgs., etc.; \$1. Mar. 3, 1904.

KAILIHI, MOLOKAI. C. Booth Tr. to Jas. B. Castle, Fel. D. Realty, Pelekunu; \$115. Feb. 24, 1904.

WAILAU, MOLOKAI. N. Buchanan and hsb. to A. C. Dowsett, L. Lele of Kupeke, 78 A., 20 yrs. at \$100 per an. Jan. 27, 1904.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

March 9, 1904.

Bishop & Co. to W. G. Ashley, rel. Realty, Thurston ave., 40,000 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$10,000. May 18, 1901.

Namakahelu (w) et al., to Bishop & Co., mtg. Realty, Moanalua, \$200 1 yr. at 8 per cent. March 7, 1904.

E. L. Doyle to John Anderson c. m. on property and effects of E. L. Doyle and S. Nowlin (wholesale and retail liquor dealers), King and Smith Sts.; \$1470, 1 yr. at 8 per cent. March 1, 1904.

WAIHEE, MAUI. H. K. Kapea to M. K. Hulu; mtg. Realty; 64-100 A., \$50, payable on Oct. 15, 1903. July 15, 1903.

LIHUE, KAUAI.

Wm. Ellis to T. Kikushige; L. Realty, 4200 sq. ft., bldgs. used as store, residence and stable at Nawiliwili; 10 yrs. at \$40 a yr. Dec. 17, 1903.

T. Kikushige to Lihue Plan. Co., c. m. on leasehold, mdse., book accts., etc. in Kikushige store; 3 horses, 2 wagons; Nawiliwili; \$342.70 payable on Sept. 10, 1904 at 10 per cent per annum. Feb. 23, 1904.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

Mar. 10, 1904.

Amer. Board of Comrs. for Foreign Missions to Geo. P. Castle, P. A. Feb. 16, 1904.

Jas. E. Fullerton, assignee of mtgce. gives notice of intention to foreclose mtg. and of sale of 4-5 Int. in pc. land on cor. Union St. and Adams Lane on Apr. 4, 1904, at 12 m. of J. M. Monarrat, mtgr.

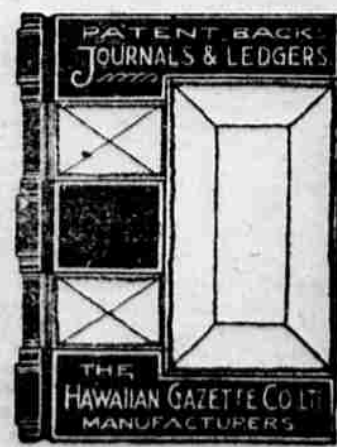
KOOLAPOKO, OAHU.

Kaneohe Ranch Co. to Tin Tai Co., L. 20 A. land near Kawaunui pond, 14 yrs., 10 mons. at \$300 per an.; also 1 acre land free of rent. Mar. 9, 1904.

WAIANAE, OAHU.

Heirs Est. R. W. Holt to J. A. Low. Signature and acknowledgment filed.

A pleasant looking Irishwoman walked into a Philadelphia store and asked the price of the collars she had seen displayed in the window. "Two for a quarter," said the clerk. "How much would that be for one?" "Thirteen cents," she pondered. Then, with her forefinger she seemed to be making invisible calculations on the sleeve of her coat. "That," she said, "would make the other collar twelve cents, wouldn't it? Just give me that wan."





**IMPERIAL LIME**

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
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The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

**INSURANCE.****Theo. H. Davies & Co.**

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company**OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... \$3,975,000.**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.****THERAPION.** This successful

remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by

Ruskin, Robert, Volp, and others, combined all

the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this

kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** maintains the world-renowned

and will hasten the restoration of the body.

**THERAPION No. 2** for impurities of the blood,

scarcity, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling

of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which

it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,

**THERAPION No. 3** for exhaustion, sleeplessness,

and all distressing consequences of dissipation,

nervous, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power

in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from

the exhausting influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

**THERAPION** is sold by the principal

chemists and druggists throughout the world.

Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order

ing state which of the latter numbers is re-

quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"

appears on the British Government Stamp (in

white letters on a red ground) affixed to every

genuine package by order of the Majesty's Hon.

Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

**MEN WHO GO TO WATCH WAR**

Colonel Enoch H. Crowder and Captain Peyton C. March, United States military attaches to the Japanese army, were through passengers on the Doric en route to Yokohama. Col. Crowder is the Judge-Advocate of the United States army and a member of the general staff. The two officers will be joined in Tokyo by other United States officers, among them being Captain Reichmann, well known in Honolulu, who was with the Boer army.

The officers are sent to learn the art of war as developed by the Japanese, and they will observe all methods, so that the United States army may profit by them.

On leaving West Point Colonel Crowder went into the Eighth Cavalry, since which time he has advanced to his present high position. In 1895 he was appointed judge advocate and went to the Philippines as soon as the war broke out. Then he became an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. He was afterward made military secretary under General E. S. Otis. He framed the laws that were promulgated during the military administration, and was chief adviser in legal matters pertaining to the ownership of the different properties on the islands. Colonel Crowder's knowledge of the law was of great value to the officials at the time they were attempting to introduce the civil government. Colonel Crowder was the author of the Criminal Code, which is still the code of the islands. In June, 1901, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers as a reward for his services.

Colonel Crowder continued to act as judge advocate until the Philippine Commission took full charge, on July 4, 1901, when he returned to this country. He is now senior colonel of the judge advocate's court at Washington.

During the war in South Africa when the Boers made a complaint to our Government that the British Government had established a military camp at Port Chalmers, ten miles from New Orleans, for the purpose of purchasing horses and mules for the English army, Colonel Crowder was sent to investigate. His report to the President was to the effect that while officers of the British army were buying horses at that point there had been no violation of the neutrality laws. The incident aroused much comment in this country among the sympathizers of the Boers.

**Home Rule Fusion Plans.**

Long headed politicians on the islands are already beginning to figure on possibilities, and it now begins to look that the death of Wilcox is beginning to get ready to bear its natural fruit, which is a dissolution of the Home Rule party. Kalaupokalani is today the Home Rule party in the flesh, and without his leadership there will be only two parties on the islands, divided politically as are the two parties on the mainland, into Republicans and Democrats. Kalaupokalani will make a shrewd and desperate fight to prevent this, but will fail, and the end of the Home Rule party is near at hand.—Maui News.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

**THE WORRIED WOMEN.**

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and above all, place at her command a bottle of

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists,

**THE LAND POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Governor Carter, replying to a query about the land settlement policy of the Government, spoke his views to an Advertiser reporter substantially as follows:

"All inquiries from the mainland about land are promptly answered by Commissioner Pratt.

"Nothing of this kind is being done, however," the Governor said as he held up a printed sheet to which was appended the name of E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands. A glance at the paper without reading its contents revealed the subject as the Honohina Coffee Co.

"This thing cost Chicago investors some \$23,000," the Governor remarked. "We are not going into a land boomer business," he proceeded to say in answer to the open question.

"I don't believe in giving out lands when common-sense observation is convincing that a man cannot make a living upon the land he wants from the Government.

"It is not for any immediate revenue that comes from the sale of lands that I believe in homesteading, but for the subsequent advantages to the Territory from having the lands developed by settlers who can make a success of farming. If we have an acre of land which is unproductive and turn it over to some citizen who can do something with it, the whole Territory is benefited. To dispose thus of public lands to bona fide producers is the policy of the administration, of which I believe the people of this Territory will approve.

"Most of those lands on Hawaii that we are asked to open up are unfavorably situated for settlement. Homesteads that were previously allotted afford, with a few exceptions, little or no evidence of improvement. Almost every person who is claiming a homestead title says that he has substantially complied with his conditions, having done the same things as A, B and C, who had got their titles.

"Again, people claim that the Government promised them roads into the homestead reservations. If one-half of those roads were built, we would be bankrupt. The Territory is not justified in expending \$10,000 on a road for one or two men, owning say homesteads of forty acres each. But I do think it would be wise to construct those \$10,000 roads whenever conditions can be shown or brought about to make the expenditure inure to the benefit of the whole Territory.

"Some of the homesteads are doing splendidly. Those near the railroad or wherever there is means of transportation have proved successful in the hands of practical farmers.

"Looking at the map we have lots of land, but actually we have very little capable of cultivation. A large propor-

tion is barren and waste land. Upon the good land you can produce all kinds of things, yet, regarding many parts, be unable to dispose of the products for lack of facilities to reach a market.

"The thing to do is to put out that land as fast as means of transportation can be provided. I do not believe in giving away our public lands just now. We want some land when circumstances improve to give to men who, by their intelligent development, will build up the Territory.

"While financial matters are bothering us, we are still at work. There is a line of homesteads just above the plantations, whose occupiers I think are making good.

"We want a modification of our law so as to allow those people to pay for their lands in working on the roads through them. In that way the Government would receive a proper consideration for public lands in roads that opened up the country.

"The spirit I discovered in many cases was that of waiting for the Government to do something.

"What I liked to see was the spirit of the Russian settlers in Olaa—there are about forty-three of them. Having the estimate of the road engineer as to what their settlement road would cost, and it was a large figure, I asked them if they were willing to give their labor to the building of the road at, say, a dollar a day. They answered that they would work on the road for anything the Government gave them, if it was but fifty cents a day, so the road should be built.

"Then they were asked if the Government, in order to obtain the best possible route, should require any of their lands for road purposes, would they give up such portions as were needed without claiming compensation. They consulted among themselves and gave the answer for all of them—'Yes.' A similar question was answered by them in the same way, as to rock or other material upon their lands which might be required.

"Other people are raking up old scores on which to base claims against the Government. For everything in the shape of material taken from their lands for road purposes, such persons claim full value received if not more. This is not the spirit that promotes the development of the country.

"The policy of the Government," the Governor said in conclusion, "is to open homesteads wherever they can be placed with any reasonable prospect of their being successfully developed for the welfare both of the settlers and the Territory."

**OTHER OFFICIALS' VIEWS.**

A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory, when the subject was mentioned to him in arranging for an interview with the Governor, expressed his own views thus:

"The whole matter of a land policy

**CUTICURA REMEDIES THE SET**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

**Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap**

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for offensive weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. No. African Depot: LISAQS LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., London, U. S. A.

is bound up with the proposition that roads must come first. Anything else is foolishness with a big F. One man wants a road that would cost \$2500 to get to a homestead that you would not give \$250 for. Some of those public lands are as steep as the roof of the Executive building.

"I believe that homesteaders in some parts could do well in raising tobacco, if the experiments being made turn out well, also in pineapples and other products that always have a ready market—if only the producers have means of getting to market.

"Olaa will be a great agricultural section yet. No, the sugar plantation hasn't got all the good land. There is a good deal of excellent land above the sugar-planting area."

"Transportation" was the answer to the problem given by J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, who happened along while Mr. Atkinson was talking.

"That is what knocks the whole thing galley west," Mr. Pratt added, "the want of facilities for getting to market. It applies to steamers as well as to land conveniences.

"The Hilo railroad is doing a lot in opening up the country," the Secretary observed.

"Yes, and the Kohala-Hilo railroad will help immensely," the Commissioner said.

**BENEVOLENT CORPORATION**

Articles of association of the Hawaiian Chinese Club have been filed in the office of the Territorial Treasurer, Luke Chan, L. Y. Ahoo, W. Tin Yan, Y. Akau, Chin Loo, Y. Ah Ung, Tam Hing and Chang Kam Joy ask that the Governor may constitute and appoint them, their associates and successors a body corporate for the term of fifty years, under the name of the Hawaiian Chinese Club, "with all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities which now are or hereafter may be secured by law to incorporated eleemosynary bodies or associations, subject to all of the obligations and liabilities of such laws and to such changes, alterations or corrections as may from time to time hereafter be imposed by law."

It is provided in the charter as submitted that the corporation may own and handle property to the value of one hundred thousand dollars. The corporation also desires authority, besides, to create an endowment fund for its purposes not to exceed \$200,000, invested as its trustees or agents may direct, an annual statement of such fund to be filed in the office of the Treasurer of Hawaii.

Among the officers are mentioned a "Chinese and English secretary and treasurer," and the officers are to be elected annually. "The members of the association shall be such persons as may from time to time be chosen by not less than a two-thirds vote of members present at a regular meeting of the association, and who shall pay into the treasury such regular dues as the by-laws may from time to time provide." The corporation shall not issue shares of capital stock, but all of its property shall be held by its duly elected trustees.

As to purpose: "The objects for which the said association is incorporated are for general purposes of benevolence and charity, for purposes of mutual aid and assistance to its members and such others as the corporation may from time to time specify for the cultivation of social and friendly feelings among its members; for the arbitration, adjustment and settlement by peaceful means of any controversies or questions which may from time to time arise among them; and for such other educational and general eleemosynary purposes as the said corporation may from time to time desire."

**Sunday 25c per month Advertiser**

**JAPANESE WILL GET MORE BEEF**

The cargo of mess beef for the Russian army carried out of this port by the steamer Coptic will probably fall into the hands of the Japanese, as did the cargo carried by the Koren. A week ago it was stated that the 200 tons of beef on the Coptic had escaped seizure owing to the fact that it had been taken through to Shanghai. Now cablegrams have been sent out to the Orient by officials of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company ordering that the beef discharged at Shanghai be again loaded on the Coptic and taken to Nagasaki.

The Coptic left here before the outbreak of war, and her consignment of beef was billed for Port Arthur, to be discharged at Nagasaki for transshipment. When the Coptic arrived at Nagasaki Japan was on the verge of war and the beef was taken on to Shanghai. Upon learning of the fact, the officials of the company here ordered the beef to be discharged at the port designated on the Coptic's clearance papers, as to put the shipment off at any other port without further consignment would be a violation of the laws of commerce. The beef is now on its way to Nagasaki, if it has not already reached that port.—Examiner.

**Governor Sewall Is Very Ill.**

VALLEJO, March 4.—A consultation was held today by Dr. Beverly MacMonagle, one of the most eminent consulting physicians of San Francisco; Medical Director H. M. Simons, U. S. N.; Surgeon C. P. Bragg, U. S. N.; Assistant Surgeons N. P. Chapman, U. S. N.; J. P. Miller, U. S. N., and Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Bachman, U. S. N., over Commander William E. Sewall, U. S. N., the Governor of Guam, who is very sick. The Governor returned from Guam on the steamer Supply to Mare Island and was taken to the Naval Hospital. He is suffering from a complication of diseases involving liver and intestines.

Dr. MacMonagle came from San Francisco this morning and spent the greater part of the day at the hospital, returning to the city this evening. Dr. Bachman accompanied Governor Sewall from Guam here.

The patient rallied on being first taken to the hospital the fore part of the week, later on his condition changing, since which time there seems to have been no improvement for the better, hence the consultation, the result of which has not been made known.

**None to Blame.**

It is hardly fair to blame any one in particular for the financial straits into which we have fallen, the result having been produced by changing conditions rather than by the fault or neglect of those in power. But it is none the less true that our officials and the people of the Islands have a grave and serious problem on hand. In the matter of securing a permanent income and then reducing expenses within our income. Two things seem certain, and they are that we will first have to increase our taxes, and second we will have to reduce expenses, in order to make buckle and tongue meet in fiscal affairs.—Maui News.

**Can't Close Suez Canal.**

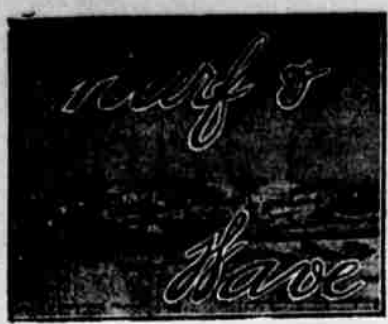
ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—A report that the Egyptian government has decided to close the Suez canal to the belligerents, discussed seriously in the newspapers here, is laughed at in official circles, where it is pointed out that the international regulations are of a cast iron character and cannot be changed by Egypt.

The Jewish farming colony in Kherson province has voted to donate \$5,000 for war purposes.

**The Japanese Diet.**

TOKIO, March 5.—The session of the Diet, opening March 18, will last only ten days. During the session the war credits will be submitted. Immediately following the adjournment the Mikado will leave Tokio for Kyoto.





## ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 12.  
S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco at 5 a. m.  
Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Hansen, 21 days from San Francisco at 7 a. m.  
S. S. Mlowers, Hemming, from Victoria and Vancouver, 2:30 p. m.

## Sunday, March 13.

Stmr. Noeau, from Napoosoo, 6 a. m., with 4445 bags sugar, 30 head cattle, 190 M. T. bags, 28 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, 3:20 a. m., with 6000 bags A. sugar for H. H. H. & Co., 60 bags starch, 20 bags taro, 15 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, 5:45 a. m.

## Saturday, March 12.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, 6 p. m.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports at 12:45 p. m., with 25 packages tank, 22 kegs, 3 horses, 2 buggies and 76 bags and packages sundries.

## Monday, March 14.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo and Puuko, at 8 a. m.  
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, from the Orient, at 8:45 p. m.

## DEPARTED.

Saturday, March 12.  
S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient and Manila, at 5 p. m.  
S. S. Mlowers, Hemming, for Colonies at 8 p. m.

## Sunday, March 13.

Am. ship Wm. P. Frye, Sewall, for Delaware Breakwater, 2:30 p. m.  
Am. schr. J. H. Lunsman, Johnson, for Portland at 11 a. m.

## Monday, March 14.

U. S. N. T. Solace, Singer, for Mare Island and San Francisco at 10 a. m.  
Gaso, schr. Eclipsa, Gahan, for Anahola, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Hou, Tullitt, for Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailiwal at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports at 9 a. m.

Schr. Americana, Lindholm, for Portland, at 1 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinau, from Hilo, March 12.—S. Rosenberg, O. Imbs, G. R. Cullen, Mrs. G. R. Cullen, Mrs. A. W. Richardson, E. J. Walker, Geo. C. Stratemeyer, Edna M. Brown, Chas. K. Towle, wife and 3 children; C. Smith, Lieut. N. Schofield, T. Jenkins, A. A. Young, wife and daughter; Mrs. S. Konda, H. B. Sinclair, M. K. Sniffer, Geo. Hyde, D. Quinn, G. Horner, P. S. Munsell, P. H. Jordan, Miss A. Kullana, A. G. Iverson, Father James, Bishop Libert.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Napoosoo, Hawaii, March 13.—Herman Kreuger and 10 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kaula ports, March 13.—J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, H. Pettie, Y. Long, A. F. Cooke, J. M. Dowsett, H. D. King, E. Stamtett, Miss M. L. Akana, A. Akana, C. S. An, J. Craig, J. Milburn, S. Koro, J. M. Cobb, and 24 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, March 13.—J. P. Castle, E. P. Chaplin, E. K. Bull, D. B. Murdoch, H. R. Kellogg, A. G. Correa, H. Anderson, C. E. Haynes, wife and child, Mrs. C. Silva, Young Nap, wife and 3 children, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Rev. S. K. Kaialua, See Lung, Ho Choon, Rev. O. P. Emerson, O. M. Atwood, G. Schuman, D. B. Kekuwa, Mrs. Eugene Duvauchelle, C. W. Ashford.

## SAIL TODAY.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, for San Francisco, at 9 a. m. (Vessel lies at Hackett Wharf, Ewa end of harbor.)

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.

## The Nevada Sails.

WAILUKU, March 11.—The steamer Nevada left Kahului harbor on Thursday evening last, seven days behind her schedule time. This was due to the delay of the Oregonian which steamer was detained by bad weather, as well as a few southerly gusts of wind which sprang up when that boat was at Kahului. She carries a full load of sugar.

## Hilo Shipping.

Cleared—Tuesday, March 8, S. S. Enterprise, Youngren master, with thirteen passengers for San Francisco and the following cargo of sugar: Hilo Sugar Co., 23,990 bags; Hakalau, 21,000 bags; Wailuke, 4,000 bags. She carried 2,104 bunches of bananas representing eleven shippers. The passengers were all Japanese.

The Surugubana is ready to clear with a cargo of sugar for Delaware Breakwater. She is delayed in getting away, waiting for a crew from Honolulu.

## Kaula Shipping.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports: Steamer Mikabala at Wailuke had all her freight discharged; will take all K. S. M. sugar. Steamer Kaula at Ahukini loading sugar, had 1500 bags aboard when we left.  
"Barkentine W. B. Flint at Makaweli discharging freight. Light rains on Kaula. Crossing channel light N. E. winds with smooth seas."

## WORKING AT REDUCTIONS

## Plan to Run Government Without an Extra Session.

"We are merely working on a plan to see if it is feasible to run the government without calling an extra session of the Legislature."

This is the explanation Secretary Atkinson offered when declining to give out for publication at present the proposed reductions in expenditures so far as made up. Asked how much of the work he had gone over he replied:

"The Attorney General's department, the police bureau, the Survey department, the Board of Health, the Auditing department, the Treasurer's department, the Land Registration Court, the Public Lands department and the Education department are all completed. I have the Agricultural department, the Bureau of Conveyances and the Tax office yet to go over."

"Mr. Holloway is working on the figures for the Department of Public Works, which of course is the heaviest of all to handle."

"The Governor has directed that this business shall have the right of way in all departments until finished."

"We went over some of the statements on Saturday, when lump sums gave us trouble. Here is one, for instance, of \$135,000. Details are necessary for a complete understanding of the matter, and the Governor insists upon having them."

"However, we shall have the totals in a short time. Possibly they may be worked out tomorrow night."

## HITCHCOCK BROUGHT A BENCH WARRANT

Deputy Sheriff Rex Hitchcock of Maui arrived on the Claudine Sunday from Kahului and departed last evening for Molokai on the Lehua to serve a bench warrant on Attorney Kane who is to appear before the Maui Circuit Judge. The attorney is to be tried for unprofessional conduct, and his license as an attorney may be taken from him. The present inquiry is the outcropping of a transaction of a couple of years standing. The attorney is alleged to have been given some bills to collect by a Chinese storekeeper. The Chinese allege they never received the money. They were persistent in demanding the money from the attorney, and finally agreed to accept his note. Nothing has been paid on the note.

The matter came up before the Circuit Court and witnesses were summoned. Two of the witnesses called up Hitchcock by telephone to ask whether they should obey the summons, as they had been told by Kane that they need not respond to the order. With that a bench warrant was served out by the judge.

The deputy and the attorney will go to Maui direct on the Lehua.

The Kinau's cargo was as follows: 25 pkgs. tank, 22 sheep, 3 horses, 2 buggies, 76 pkgs. sundries.

The Alaskan is scheduled to sail from Puget Sound for Honolulu on April 10. She will take in a cargo of 11,000 tons of sugar for Delaware Breakwater.

About 3500 tons of sugar are at the Railway wharf awaiting the Texan. She will take altogether 7000 tons at this port, making up the remainder of her 11,000 tons cargo at Kahului and Hilo.

The barkentine Irmgard and S. N. Castle, which sailed from Honolulu on February 25, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. Both were together at the start and at the finish. The trip was made in sixteen days.

Purser Beckley of the Kinau reports the following sugar on Hawaii ready for shipment: Olua 11,400 bags; Wailuke 4,000; Wainaku 1,800; Onomea 11,000; Peteekeo 2,500; Honoum 16,400; Hakalau 10,000; Laupahoehoe 11,000; Okala 200; Kukaia 3,500; Hamakua 6,600; Paauhau 8,000; Honokaa 3,000; Kukuhae 3,000; Punaluu 900; Honouapo 2,637. Total, 95,373 bags.

The Italian bark Michele Bianchi, with a coal cargo, is now 64 days out from Newcastle.

The following sugar on Hawaii is reported awaiting shipment: H. S. Co., 4000 bags; P. S. M., 2000.

W. W. Barrett of Port Townsend has accepted the captaincy of the barkentine Kikittat, which is loading lumber at Port Ludlow for Honolulu.

The Claudine brought in the following cargo: 455 sacks sugar, 50 sacks charcoal, 126 sacks corn, 106 sacks palat, 40 hogs, 73 pkgs. hides, 118 pkgs. sundries.

Admiral Terry states that he has received no cable instructions regarding the Customs Service Inspectors and the Naval docks since the arrival of the Solace.

The American barkentine Archer is now out 25 days from San Francisco. Following the Archer the Kailani should be the next windjammer to arrive from the same port.

The following sugar on Kaula is reported ready for shipping: K. S. M., 1800 bags; V. K., 1800; Mak., 9700; G. & H., 1800; McB., 17,632; K. P., 1000; H. M., 840; G. F., 6522; K. S. Co., 800; P., 4944.

Purser Story of the Noeau reports: "Steamer Mauna Loa was at Honouapo with 3500 bags of Punaluu sugar and 3900 bags Honouapo sugar on board; total, 7400 bags. Fine weather both ways."

## ALL TALK OF FUSION

## M'Carthy Outlines Democratic Status.

"Officially the Democratic party knows nothing about fusion with the Home Rulers," said Col. C. J. McCarthy, Democratic National Committeeman yesterday.

"Individual members may be working to induce Home Rulers to come into the party, but the Democrats as a party cannot make overtures to the Home Rule party. If the Home Rulers wish to join the party they are welcome to do so, and we shall be glad to receive them into the fold. The Home Rule party has not sent any communication to the Democratic committee relative to fusion, so that whatever fusion may be accomplished is not being done officially."

"Prior to the last election there was a proposition for the fusion of the two parties. When Delegate Wilcox returned from Washington he brought a letter signed by Senator Jones, Senator Blackburn and other Democratic leaders favoring fusion of the two parties."

"A meeting was held at that time between leaders of both parties in Waverly hall, and it was agreed that fusion was wise. The matter was delayed, however, because of the absence of Kalaokalani. He favored fusion at that time, but straightway left for Maui, and was reported to have talked against it from the moment he landed. He was gone for a month and in his absence the executive committee of both parties voted to amalgamate and the matter was thought to be settled."

Kalaokalani returned, however, and he was non-committal on the proposition. Two Democrats were nominated and endorsed by the Home Rulers, but fusion was never actually effected.

"The proposition seems to be about this. The Home Rulers think that they elected their whole ticket in the last election and were counted out by the Republicans. Now they think they can get the help of the supposed scalawags in the Democratic party to get the best of the scalawags in the Republican party."

"Eventually I believe the Home Rulers must fuse with one or the other of the great parties. It is only a question of time when they must become either Democrats or Republicans. As a party we can't afford to make overtures to them but individuals are, I understand, working to bring about fusion. We have had blanks printed and intend to form Democratic clubs in every precinct in the islands. Then if the Home Rulers wish to come in they are welcome. Wilcox was favorable to the plan and Cayless also worked to bring it about but some of the leaders in the party are opposed to it."

"The Democrats have done nothing as yet regarding the delegates to the National Convention. We are waiting now for the Democratic National Committee to appoint the committeeman for Hawaii. There is some difference of opinion as to the choice for President. Hearst is talked of and there is also opposition to him. At our last national convention John Wise, Prince David, W. H. Cornwell, J. D. Holt, W. S. Withers, E. B. McClanahan and C. T. Wilder were our delegates. I don't know who will go this year."

## THE PRINCESS IS ALSO A DEMOCRAT

"I am working for fusion between the Home Rule and Democratic party," said the Princess Theresa Wilcox, widow of the late Delegate Wilcox, yesterday afternoon. "When Billy White was here from Maui last I told him to go back home and turn all the Home Rulers into the Democrats, and he did it, too. John Richardson is a Democrat on Maui, and all of the natives are in one party there now."

"What about the party you and Mr. Cayless were going to form," Mrs. Wilcox was asked.

"I don't know about Mr. Cayless, but I am working for fusion between the Home Rule and Democratic parties," continued the Princess. "In that way we are certain to win all the time."

"Why the Democratic party?"

"I like the Democratic party."

"Why the Democratic, rather than the Republican party?"

"Well, I don't know. But then it was always my idea to have a Home Rule Democratic party, and I don't like to change my mind. I am going to be a Home Rule Democrat and I want all my friends to join with me."

"I intend to rest for six months more, but then I will go in and work, and work hard."

"I am in politics, and I mean always to be in politics. I will never give it up."

## M'CLANAHAN GIVES HIS VIEWS

"I don't believe that effective fusion between the Democratic and Home Rule parties can be accomplished at this time," said E. B. McClanahan, a delegate to the last Democratic National Convention.

"There are too many old natives in the back country, the mossbacks, who won't join either of the great political parties. A couple more decisive de-

## SO FAR SIX CHALLENGES

## Slow Progress Is Made Getting a Jury.

There were 33 jurors returned before Judge Robinson for purposes of the Jones murder trial yesterday morning. For sufficient cause shown the court at the outset excused Henry A. Asch, A. R. Gurrey, Jr., Robert Ball, J. J. Byrne, Andreas Nelson and Charles Hummel. At the close of Saturday's session the situation consisted of eleven men having passed for cause and one challenge each having been exercised by the prosecution and the defense. H. A. Parmelee was challenged by the defense yesterday morning.

John Edwards passed for cause, only to be peremptorily challenged by the prosecution. E. J. Walker and W. F. Erving were excused for cause and Jonathan Shaw was called, when the noon hour arrived. The defense challenged H. C. Brown and the following were called in succession but all failed to pass for cause: M. J. Carroll, H. W. Lake, E. H. Wodehouse, Elam P. Chaplin, Edwin J. Stone, Joseph Kala, John A. McCandless, Henry P. Roth, Henry P. Kaohi and H. C. Carter, the last-named being excused on a doctor's certificate.

Robert W. Atkinson passed for cause. Jonathan Shaw was challenged by the defense.

Thomas Andrews was called and was under examination when the court adjourned for the day, with eight names still in the trial jury box.

At the close of the day the total of challenges exercised was two by the prosecution and four by the defense, leaving the prosecution four and the defense eight available challenges. The panels of Judges De Bolt and Gear have been placed at the disposal of Judge Robinson. Most of the jurors drawn yesterday were Gear's.

## SHORT JURY ACCEPTED.

After several hearings on preliminaries, the trespass suit of J. Freitas vs. D. Kawanakoa et al. came to a trial by jury before Judge De Bolt yesterday. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot appeared for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant. After several jurors had been excused for cause and peremptorily challenged by the parties, the panel became exhausted and the court ordered the appearance forthwith of jurors who had been excused until called.

At this point Mr. Magoon offered to accept the eleven men in the box to try the case. Mr. Ashford consented and the following jury of eleven was sworn: Joseph Andrade, J. C. Axtell, Charles R. Collins, George Dillingham, C. H. Clapp, Henry Cook, William H. McInerney, Sam K. Aki, D. J. Styne, C. J. Ludvigsen and John Kidwell. The action relates to land in Kona, Hawaii, plaintiff claiming that D. Kawanakoa and J. Kalandanole violated a covenant of lease to him.

## ALLEGED WRECKING CASE.

Judge Gear heard yesterday and will resume the hearing this morning of the alleged commercial wrecking case—V. O. Teixeira, A. J. Lopez, Victorino Carreira, J. G. Perrigli and Manuel Souza vs. American Dry Goods Association, Ltd., L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., and L. B. Kerr. Broadly speaking the complaint is that, by manipulation of the shares of the American Dry Goods Association, that corporation was extinguished and its business swallowed by the Kerr corporation, the complainants losing the \$2000 paid for their stock. Henry E. Highten appears for the complainants, and Henry E. Cooper for the respondents.

## COURT NOTES.

Jesse M. McChesney was again before Judge Gear yesterday afternoon under order to disclose all debts owing to M. W. McChesney & Sons, the order being on the motion of First National Bank, judgment creditor. The matter was not concluded. Abraham Lewis, Jr., appeared for the order; W. W. Thayer for the respondent.

Harvey Carpenter has filed an amended complaint against J. Alfred Magoon and Thomas Fitch, in the suit to recover \$1250 on the check of Magoon to Fitch drawn on Bishop & Co's bank, which Fitch endorsed and the bank protested, the bank afterward assigning the dishonored paper to the plaintiff. W. S. Fleming is plaintiff's attorney.

Judgment for plaintiff is entered in the covenant suit of Enoch Johnson vs. William C. Achi, for \$2495 damages and costs taxed at \$31.

In the assumpt suit of C. E. Camp vs. L. K. Kentwell, with Bank of Hawaii and Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Co. garnishees, the defendants are given ten days in which to answer or take other course.

Poor Feebles (about to be operated on for appendicitis)—"Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Harp, come over." Dr. Cutter—"Certainly, if you wish it, but—ah!" Poor Feebles—"I'd like to be opened with prayer!"

—EX.—  
"Feats may bring them into the party, but I do not believe it can be accomplished now. Here in Honolulu a number of the young Hawaiians can be brought in but I believe the movement to be ill advised from a Democratic standpoint. It is simply dividing the opposition to the Republican party and making victory for it more certain."

## FORECLOSURES.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanalei, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by I. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Wailuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Pihonua, called "Kolokiki," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX,

Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

## Accidental Death.

The inquest over the body of Wedart Siensen, whose body was found on Saturday in the harbor near the Oceanic wharf, was held at the Police Station at noon yesterday. Dr. J. S. B. Pratt of the Board of Health testified that his examination of the body showed the young man had been drowned. It was shown by other witnesses that young Siensen had undoubtedly mistaken a port through which he crawled for one which opened directly to the sea on the port side of the vessel. This port, however, opened at a place where the scow was about twelve feet distant, and he had dropped into the water. Being unable to swim he was drowned. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above testimony.

## STRUCK AN EEL MINE.

James Spencer, of Newport, has been actually "mining" eels the past few days. While setting his muskrat traps he discovered thousands of the squirmers imbedded in the muskrat "roads." They ranged in size from tiny ones to over a pound each, and all he had to do was to pick them out by hand. The muskrat roads never freeze up, and the eels have traveled them for miles from the water.

## HAWAIIAN FIGHT AGAINST THE SHIPPING BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, March 11th, 1904.

(Signed) J. HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

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been rejected in the last two national campaigns, and will be decisively repudiated by the voters in November. Though I am not in their councils, I expect to see Mr. Bryan retain his leadership of the Democratic party. He is its logical head, and people who think he will be displaced or that he will exert no influence in the St. Louis convention are going to find out their mistake."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which ASSUAGES PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 48, 60, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.



It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this. It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing.

Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff.

Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of untidy clothing.

It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

## Hamakua Mill Co.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Hamakua Mill Co., held in Honolulu on March 10th, 1904, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.....Mr. F. M. Swanzy  
Vice-President.....Mr. Cecil Brown  
Treasurer.....Mr. W. H. Baird  
Secretary.....Mr. T. C. Davies  
Auditor.....Mr. H. W. M. Mist  
T. C. DAVIES, Secretary.

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## Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.